

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
9 October 2003 (09.10.2003)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 03/082924 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: C07K 014/415,
A61K 038/16, A61P 037/08

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(21) International Application Number: PCT/AU03/00403

(81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(22) International Filing Date: 2 April 2003 (02.04.2003)

(84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
PS 1482 2 April 2002 (02.04.2002) AU

Published:

— with international search report

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For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

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WO 03/082924 A1

(54) Title: IMMUNOTHERAPEUTIC AND IMMUNOPROPHYLACTIC REAGENTS

(57) Abstract: The present invention relates generally to molecules such as peptides, polypeptides and proteins which interact immunologically with T lymphocytes in subjects having Rye grass pollen allergy and genetic sequences encoding same. These molecules are preferentially immunointeractive with T cells in subjects having a Rye grass pollen allergy. The molecules of the present invention are useful in the development of diagnostic, therapeutic and prophylactic agents for conditions characterised by an aberrant, inappropriate or otherwise unwanted immune response to Rye grass pollen or derivative or homologue thereof.

IMMUNOTHERAPEUTIC AND IMMUNOPROPHYLACTIC REAGENTS**FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

5 The present invention relates generally to molecules such as peptides, polypeptides and proteins which interact immunologically with T lymphocytes in subjects having Rye grass pollen allergy and genetic sequences encoding same. These molecules are preferentially immunointeractive with T cells in subjects having a Rye grass pollen allergy. The molecules of the present invention are useful in the development of diagnostic, therapeutic
10 and prophylactic agents for conditions characterised by an aberrant, inappropriate or otherwise unwanted immune response to Rye grass pollen or derivative or homologue thereof.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

15 Bibliographic details of the publications referred to by author in this specification are collected alphabetically at the end of the description.

20 The reference to any prior art in this specification is not, and should not be taken as, an acknowledgment or any form of suggestion that that prior art forms part of the common general knowledge in Australia.

25 Type I allergic diseases such as seasonal allergic rhinitis (hayfever), conjunctivitis, allergic asthma and allergic dermatitis represent a major health problem in industrialised countries (Wuthrich, 1989). It is currently estimated that 15-20% of the population in developed countries are afflicted with some form of allergy (Miyamoto, 1992). Therefore, the diagnosis and therapy of these diseases have become focal points of interest for scientific investigation.

30 At present, one form of therapeutic intervention of allergic diseases (such as rhinitis and allergic asthma) involves injection of the allergen assumed to be responsible for the

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allergic response. This is referred to as hyposensitisation treatment. The development of recombinant techniques has provided the means to produce high levels of purified allergens for such purposes. However, the high level of purity of recombinant allergen preparations results in a high anaphylactogenic index even at very low doses.

- 5 Accordingly, extreme care is required when they are administered to patients. There is a need, therefore, to develop new agents and means of treating patients such as to reduce the risk of anaphylactic shock.

The major outdoor cause of seasonal hay-fever and allergic asthma is airborne grass pollen

- 10 (Smart *et al.* 1983). Pollen calenders show that grass pollen is most abundant in spring and early summer when grasses flower and this is when allergic asthma peaks in incidence.

The most important sources of grass pollen are common agricultural pasture grasses which have been widely introduced throughout the world. In cool temperate regions, grasses such as Rye-grass, Kentucky bluegrass and Timothy (all belonging to the subfamily

- 15 Pooideae) are of clinical significance, whereas in warm temperate and subtropical environments pollen of Bermuda grass (subfamily Chloridoideae) becomes the most important source of allergens. The most comprehensive studies have been made on proteins from Rye grass pollen and to a lesser extent Kentucky bluegrass and Timothy.

- 20 Individuals sensitive to allergens from one grass are often sensitive to those of a number of other grass genera. This is particularly true for pollen of grasses within the subfamily Pooideae (Smith *et al.*, 1994), where immunological cross-reactivity has been demonstrated in inhibition experiments using an IgE-binding assay, the radioallergosorbent test (RAST). In these experiments, pollen extracts from one grass were able to inhibit
25 binding of IgE to extracts from other grasses.

Allergen-specific CD4⁺ T cells producing Th2-type cytokines play a major role in the elicitation and progression of allergic diseases (Romagnani, 1997). Upon appropriate presentation of allergen peptide these T cells produce a cocktail of cytokines, most

- 30 importantly IL-4 which drives IgE class switching by allergen-stimulated B cells and IL-5 which plays an important role in the maturation and activation of eosinophils. Allergen

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immunotherapy has been successfully used to specifically treat allergic disease (Bousquet *et al.*, 1998), yet the precise mechanisms involved are as yet not fully understood. Moreover, efficacy for treatment of common allergies such as those induced by grass pollens and house dust mite is only 60-80% and there is a risk of IgE-mediated side effects
5 from injection of the current crude extracts. Several studies have shown that clinically effective immunotherapy induces an alteration in allergen-specific T cell cytokine phenotype from a predominant Th2/Th0-type to a more Th1/Th0-type (reviewed in Rolland *et al.*, 1998). Since the nature of the T cell response is pivotal in determining whether clinical tolerance or allergy follows allergen challenge, T cells are obvious targets
10 for new immunotherapy strategies.

Based on a knowledge of dominant T cell epitopes of allergens, short peptides or recombinant hypoallergenic forms of allergens are exciting effective alternatives to current immunotherapy allergen extracts. Since these new preparations cannot cross-link mast cell-
15 bound IgE, they should also be associated with improved safety of immunotherapy treatment. Peptide immunotherapy has already been successfully clinically trialed for the major cat allergen Fel d 1 (Pene *et al.*, 1998; Alexander *et al.*, 2001; Oldfield, 2001) and the major bee venom allergen phospholipase A2 (PLA₂)(Muller *et al.*, 1998). In addition, strategies for the generation of hypoallergenic recombinant allergens by site directed
20 mutagenesis have been developed for birch pollen, Timothy grass pollen and house dust mite allergens (Vrtala *et al.*, 1999; Schramm *et al.*, 1999; Smith *et al.*, 1998).

Rye grass pollen (RGP) is an important aeroallergen source in cool temperate climates during the grass flowering season. A soluble extract of RGP contains at least 17 allergenic
25 proteins as identified by immunoblotting with patient serum IgE, ranging in size from 11-89 kDa (Ford *et al.*, 1986; Stewart *et al.*, 1988). Lol p 1 and Lol p 5 are the major allergens of RGP, which together are recognised by almost all sera from RGP allergic donors. Limited mapping of T cell epitopes of Lol p 1 and Lol p 5 using PBMC, T cell lines (TCL) or T cell clones (TCC) has been reported previously (Perez *et al.*, 1990; Spiegelberg *et al.*,
30 Bungy Poor Fard *et al.*, 1993; Bungy *et al.*, 1994; Blaher *et al.*, 1996; de Lalla *et al.*,

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1999). However, these results are equivocal due to the analysis methods utilised and the small donor series.

In work leading up to the present invention, the inventors have identified the human T cell
5 epitopes of the Rye grass pollen allergens Lol p 1 and Lol p 5. Using short-term RGP
specific TCL generated from peripheral blood mononuclear cells of a large panel of RGP
allergic individuals, the importance of Lol p 1 and Lol p 5 as major T cell antigens of RGP
was established and several dominant T cell reactive regions were identified in both
molecules. The identification of Rye grass pollen T cell epitopes now facilitates the
10 development of molecules and methodology for the diagnosis and treatment of conditions
characterised by the aberrant, inappropriate or otherwise unwanted immune response to
Rye grass pollen or derivative or homologue thereof.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Throughout this specification and the claims which follow, unless the context requires otherwise, the word "comprise", and variations such as "comprises" and "comprising", will 5 be understood to imply the inclusion of a stated integer or step or group of integers or steps but not the exclusion of any other integer or step or group of integers or steps.

The subject specification contains amino acid sequence information prepared using the programme PatentIn Version 3.1, presented herein after the bibliography. Each amino acid 10 sequence is identified in the sequence listing by the numeric indicator <201> followed by the sequence identifier (eg. <210>1, <210>2, etc). The length, type of sequence (DNA, protein (PRT), etc) and source organism for each amino acid sequence are indicated by information provided in the numeric indicator fields <211>, <212> and <213>, respectively. Amino acid sequences referred to in the specification are defined by the 15 information provided in numeric indicator field <400> followed by the sequence identifier (eg. <400>1, <400>2, etc). That is SEQ ID NO:1 as detailed in the specification correlates to the sequence indicated as <400>1 in the sequence listing.

Accordingly, one aspect of the present invention provides an isolated peptide of the 20 formula:

X₁.X₂.X₃

wherein:

25 X₁ and X₃ may be the same or different and each is an amino acid sequence comprising from 0 to 40 naturally or non-naturally occurring amino acid residues;

X₂ is any amino acid sequence derived from or homologous to Lol p 1;

30

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and wherein said peptide molecule is capable of interacting with T cells and modifying T cell function when incubated with cells from subjects having a condition characterised by an aberrant, unwanted or otherwise inappropriate immune response to Lol p 1 or a functional derivative, homologue, analogue or mutant of said peptide.

5

In another aspect of the present invention provides an isolated peptide of the formula:

X₁ X₂ X₃

10 wherein:

X₁ and X₃ may be the same or different and each is an amino acid sequence comprising from 0 to 40 naturally or non-naturally occurring amino acid residues;

15 X₂ is any amino acid sequence derived from or homologous to Lol p 5;

and wherein said peptide molecule is capable of interacting with T cells and modifying T cell function when incubated with cells from subjects having a condition characterised by an aberrant, unwanted or otherwise inappropriate immune response to Lol p 5 or a functional derivative, homologue, analogue or mutant of said peptide.

20 The present invention therefore more particularly provides an isolated peptide of the formula:

25 X₁ X₂ X₃

wherein:

30 X₁ and X₃ may be the same or different and each is an amino acid sequence comprising from 0 to 40 naturally or non-naturally occurring amino acid residues;

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X₂ is an amino acid sequence of from 5 to 100 residues derived from, homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 1-240 inclusive of Lol p 1;

and wherein said peptide molecule is capable of interacting with T cells and modifying T
5 cell function when incubated with cells from subjects having a condition characterised by an aberrant, unwanted or otherwise inappropriate immune response to Lol p 1 or a functional derivative, homologue, analogue or mutant of said peptide.

Still more particularly the present invention provides an isolated peptide of the formula:

10

X₁ X₂ X₃

wherein

15 X₁ and X₃ may be the same or different and each is an amino acid sequence comprising from 0 to 40 naturally or non-naturally occurring amino acid residues;

X₂ is an amino acid sequence of from 5 to 100 residues derived from, homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 19-47, 73-92, 100-128, 127-146, 154-173 or
20 181-209 inclusive of Lol p 1;

and wherein said peptide molecule is capable of interacting with T cells and modifying T cell function when incubated with cells from subjects having a condition characterised by an aberrant, unwanted or otherwise inappropriate immune response to Lol p 1 or a functional derivative, homologue, analogue or mutant of said peptide.
25

Still more particularly, X₂ is any amino acid sequence of from 5 to 100 residues derived from, homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 19-38, 28-47, 73-92, 100-119, 109-128, 127-146, 154-173, 181-200, 190-209 inclusive of Lol p 1.

30

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Yet more particularly, X₂ is any amino acid sequence of from 5 to 100 residues derived from homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 19-38, 109-128, 154-173 and/or 190-209 inclusive of Lol p 1.

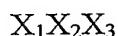
5 Most particularly, X₂ is any amino acid sequence of from 5 to 100 residues derived from, homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 19-38 inclusive of Lol p 1.

Still more particularly, X₂ is any amino acid sequence of from 5 to 100 residues derived from, homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 109-128 and/or 154-173 inclusive of

10 Lol p 1.

Still more particularly, X₂ is any amino acid sequence of from 5 to 100 residues derived from, homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 190-209 inclusive of Lol p 1.

15 The present invention therefore more particularly provides an isolated peptide of the formula:



20 wherein:

X₁ and X₃ may be the same or different and each is an amino acid sequence comprising from 0 to 40 naturally or non-naturally occurring amino acid residues:

25 X₂ is an amino acid sequence of from 5 to 100 residues derived from, homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 1-276 inclusive of Lol p 5;

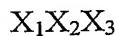
and wherein said peptide molecule is capable of interacting with T cells and modifying T cell function when incubated with cells from subjects having a condition characterised by
30 an aberrant, unwanted or otherwise inappropriate immune response to Lol p 5 or a

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functional derivative, homologue, analogue or mutant of said peptide provided that X₂ is not the amino acid sequence 100-119 or 190-209.

Still more particularly the present invention provides an isolated peptide of the formula:

5



wherein

10 X₁ and X₃ may be the same or different and each is an amino acid sequence comprising from 0 to 40 naturally or non-naturally occurring amino acid residues;

15 X₂ is an amino acid sequence of from 5 to 100 residues derived from, homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 37-83, 118-137, 145-173, 172-191 or 190-245 inclusive of Lol p 5.

and wherein said peptide molecule is capable of interacting with T cells and modifying T cell function when incubated with cells from subjects having a condition characterised by an aberrant, unwanted or otherwise inappropriate immune response to Lol p 5 or a
20 functional derivative, homologue, analogue or mutant of said peptide provided that X₂ is not the amino acid sequence 100-119 or 190-209.

Still more particularly, X₂ is any amino acid sequence of from 5 to 100 residues derived from, homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 37-56, 46-65, 55-74, 64-83, 118-137, 25 145-164, 154-173, 172-191, 199-218, 208-227, 217-236 and/or 226-245 inclusive of Lol p 5.

Yet more particularly, X₂ is any amino acid sequence of from 5 to 100 residues derived from homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 37-56, 145-164, 154-173, 217-236 30 and/or 226-245 inclusive of Lol p 5.

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Most particularly, X₂ is any amino acid sequence of from 5 to 100 residues derived from, homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 37-56 inclusive of Lol p 5.

Still more particularly, X₂ is any amino acid sequence of from 5 to 100 residues derived
5 from, homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 145-1664 and/or 154-173 inclusive
of Lol p 5.

Still more particularly, X₂ is any amino acid sequence of from 5 to 100 residues derived
from, homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 217-236 and/or 226-245 inclusive of
10 Lol p 5.

In a particularly preferred embodiment, where the subject Rye grass pollen allergen is Lol
p 1, X₂ comprises a sequence of at least 5 amino acids derived from one or more of the
following amino acid sequences:

15 LDAKSTWYGKPTGAGPKDNG (SEQ ID NO: 5)
KPTGAGPKDNGGACGYKDVD (SEQ ID NO: 6)
FEIKCTKPESCSGEAVVTI (SEQ ID NO: 11)
IAPYHFDLSSGHAFGSMAKK (SEQ ID NO: 14)
20 GHAFGSMAKKGEEQNVRSAG (SEQ ID NO: 15)
AGELELQFRRVKCKYPDDTK (SEQ ID NO: 17)
GSNPNYLAILVKYVGDGDGV (SEQ ID NO: 20)
KGKDKWIELKESWGAVWRID (SEQ ID NO: 23)
KESWGAVWRIDTPDKLTGPF (SEQ ID NO: 25)

25 More preferably, X₂ comprises a sequence of at least 5 amino acids derived from one or
more of SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO: 15, SEQ ID NO: 20 and/or SEQ ID NO: 24.

In another preferred embodiment, where the subject Rye grass pollen allergen is Lol p 5,
30 X₂ comprises a sequence of at least 5 amino acids derived from one or more of the
following amino acid sequences:

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DVNAGFKAAVAAAANAPPAD (SEQ ID NO: 33)

VAAAANAPPADKFKIFEAAF (SEQ ID NO: 34)

ADKFKIFEAAFSESSKGLLA (SEQ ID NO: 35)

5 AFSESSKGLLATSAAKAPGL (SEQ ID NO: 36)

LRVIAGALEVHAVKPATEEV (SEQ ID NO: 42)

GELQIVDKIDAADFKAATAA (SEQ ID NO: 45)

DAAFKIAATAANAAPTNDKF (SEQ ID NO: 46)

KFTVFESAFNKLNECTGGA (SEQ ID NO: 48)

10 PSLEAAVKQAYAATVAAAPE (SEQ ID NO: 51)

AYAATVAAAPEVKYAVFEAA (SEQ ID NO: 52)

PEVKYAVFEAALTAKAITAMT (SEQ ID NO: 53)

AALTAKAITAMTQAQKAGKPA (SEQ ID NO: 54)

15 More preferably, X₂ comprises a sequence of at least 5 amino acids derived from one or more of SEQ ID NO: 33, SEQ ID NO: 45, SEQ ID NO: 46, SEQ ID NO: 53 or SEQ ID NO: 54.

Another aspect of the present invention provides an isolated peptide comprising any amino acid sequence derived from or homologous to Lol p 1 or Lol p 5 wherein said peptide molecule is capable of interacting with T cells and modifying T cell function when incubated with cells from subjects having a condition characterised by an aberrant, unwanted or otherwise inappropriate immune response to Lol p 1 or Lol p 5, respectively, or a functional derivative, homologue, analogue or mutant of said peptide.

25 More particularly, the present invention provides an isolated peptide comprising an amino acid sequence of from 5-100 residues derived from, homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 1-240 inclusive or derivatives thereof of Lol p 1 wherein said peptide molecule is capable of interacting with T cells and modifying T cell function when incubated with cells from subjects having a condition characterised by an aberrant,

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unwanted or otherwise inappropriate immune response to Lol p 1 or a functional derivative, homologue, analogue or mutant of said peptide.

In one preferred embodiment said amino acid sequence is derived from, homologous to or
5 contiguous with amino acids 19-47, 73-92, 100-128, 127-146, 154-173 or 181-209,
inclusive of Lol p 1.

In another preferred embodiment said amino acid sequence is derived from, homologous to
or contiguous with amino acids 19-38, 28-47, 73-92, 100-119, 109-128, 127-146, 154-173,
10 181-200 and/or 190-209 inclusive of Lol p 1.

In yet another preferred embodiment said amino acid sequence is derived from,
homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 19-38, 109-128, 154-173 and/or 190-209
inclusive of Lol p 1.

15 In another aspect, where the subject Rye grass pollen allergen is Lol p 1, said amino acid
sequence comprises a sequence of at least 5 amino acids derived from one or more of the
following amino acid sequences:

20 LDAKSTWYGKPTGAGPKDNG (SEQ ID NO: 5)
KPTGAGPKDNGGACGYKDVD (SEQ ID NO: 6)
FEIKCTKPESCSGEAVTVTI (SEQ ID NO: 11)
IAPYHFDLSGHAFGSMAKKG (SEQ ID NO: 14)
GHAFGSMAKKGEEQNVRSAG (SEQ ID NO: 15)
25 AGELELQFRRVKCKYPDDTK (SEQ ID NO: 17)
GSNPNYLAILVKYVGDGDGV (SEQ ID NO: 20)
KGKDKWIELKESWGAVWRID (SEQ ID NO: 23)
KESWGAVWRIDTPDKLTGPF (SEQ ID NO: 24)

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According to this aspect, said amino acid sequence preferably comprises a sequence of at least 5 amino acids derived from one or more of SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO: 15, SEQ ID NO: 20 and/or SEQ ID NO: 24.

5 In yet another embodiment, the present invention provides an isolated peptide comprising an amino acid sequence of from 5-100 residues derived from, homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 1-276 inclusive or derivatives thereof of Lol p 5 wherein said peptide molecule is capable of interacting with T cells and modifying T cell function when incubated with cells from subjects having a condition characterised by an aberrant, 10 unwanted or otherwise inappropriate immune response to Lol p 5 or a functional derivative, homologue, analogue or mutant of said peptide provided that said amino acid sequence is not the amino acid sequence 100-119 or 190-209.

In one preferred embodiment said amino acid sequence is derived from, homologous to or 15 contiguous with amino acids 37-83, 118-137, 145-173, 172-191 and/or 190-245 inclusive of Lol p 5 provided that said amino acid sequence is not the amino acid sequence 100-119 or 190-209.

In another preferred embodiment said amino acid sequence is derived from, homologous to 20 or contiguous with amino acids 37-56, 46-65, 55-74, 64-83, 118-137, 145-164, 154-173, 172-191, 199-218, 208-227, 217-236 and/or 226-245 inclusive of Lol p 5.

In yet another preferred embodiment said amino acid sequence is derived from, 25 homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 37-56, 145-164, 154-173, 217-236 and/or 226-245.

In another aspect, where the subject Rye grass pollen allergen is Lol p 5, said amino acid sequence comprises a sequence of at least 5 amino acids derived from one or more of the following amino acid sequences:

30 DVNAGFKAAVAAAANAPPAD (SEQ ID NO: 33)

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VAAAANAPPADKFKIFEAAF (SEQ ID NO: 34)
ADKFKIFEAAFSESSKGLLA (SEQ ID NO: 35)
AFSESSKGLLATSAAKAPGL (SEQ ID NO: 36)
LRVIAGALEVHAVKPATEEV (SEQ ID NO: 42)
5 GELQIVDKIDAAFKIAATAA (SEQ ID NO: 45)
DAAFKIAATAANAAPTNDKF (SEQ ID NO: 46)
KFTVFESAFNKLNECTGGA (SEQ ID NO: 48)
PSLEAAVKQAYAATVAAAPE (SEQ ID NO: 51)
AYAATVAAAPEVKYAVFEAA (SEQ ID NO: 52)
10 PEVKYAVFEAALTKAITAMT (SEQ ID NO: 53)
AALTKAITAMTQAQKAGKPA (SEQ ID NO: 54)

According to this aspect, said amino acid sequence preferably comprises a sequence of at least 5 amino acids derived from one or more of SEQ ID NO: 33, SEQ ID NO: 45, SEQ ID NO: 46, SEQ ID NO: 53 or SEQ ID NO: 54.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a nucleic acid molecule comprising a sequence of nucleotides encoding or complementary to a sequence encoding the peptides as hereinbefore defined or a functional derivative, homologue, mutant or analogue thereof.

20 Accordingly, in another aspect the present invention provides a method for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of a condition in a subject, which condition is characterised by the aberrant, unwanted or otherwise inappropriate immune response to Lol p 1 and/or Lol p 5 , said method comprising administering to said subject an effective amount of a peptide as hereinbefore defined for a time and under conditions sufficient to remove or reduce the presence or function in said subject of T cells directed to said Lol p 1 and/or Lol p 5 .

Another aspect of the present invention contemplates the use of an agent as hereinbefore defined in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a condition in a mammal,
30 which condition is characterised by an aberrant, unwanted or otherwise inappropriate immune response to Lol p 1 and/or Lol p 5 .

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In yet another further aspect, the present invention contemplates a pharmaceutical composition comprising an agent as hereinbefore defined and one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and/or diluents.

5

Yet another aspect of the present invention relates to agents, as hereinbefore defined, when used in the method of the present invention.

Accordingly, yet another aspect of the present invention is directed to a method of

10 diagnosing or monitoring a condition in a mammal, which condition is characterised by an aberrant, unwanted or inappropriate response to Lol p 1 and/or Lol p 5 , said method comprising screening for Lol p 1 and/or Lol p 5 reactive T cells utilising the peptides hereinbefore defined.

15 In another embodiment the present invention provides diagnostic kits for use in the diagnostic methodology hereinbefore defined.

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Single and three letter abbreviations used throughout the specification are defined in Table 1.

TABLE 1
5 Single and three letter amino acid abbreviations

	Amino Acid	Three-letter Abbreviation	One-letter Symbol
10	Alanine	Ala	A
	Arginine	Arg	R
	Asparagine	Asn	N
	Aspartic acid	Asp	D
	Cysteine	Cys	C
15	Glutamine	Gln	Q
	Glutamic acid	Glu	E
	Glycine	Gly	G
	Histidine	His	H
	Isoleucine	Ile	I
20	Leucine	Leu	L
	Lysine	Lys	K
	Methionine	Met	M
	Phenylalanine	Phe	F
	Proline	Pro	P
25	Serine	Ser	S
	Threonine	Thr	T
	Tryptophan	Trp	W
	Tyrosine	Tyr	Y
	Valine	Val	V
30	Any residue	Xaa	X

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1A is a graphical representation of the responder frequency of TCL from a panel of 34 atopic donors to individual Lol p 1 peptides. A stimulation index of ≥ 2.5 was considered positive and the number of donor TCL responding to each peptide is shown as a percentage.

Figure 1B is a graphical representation of the responder frequency of TCL from a panel of 21 atopic donors to individual Lol p 5 peptides. A stimulation index of ≥ 2.5 was considered positive and the number of donor TCL responding to each peptide is shown as a percentage.

Figure 2 is a schematic representation of the Lol p 1 20-mer peptide series. The sequence of Lol p 1 is provided in SEQ ID NO:1. The sequence of each Lol p 1 peptide is shown with the amino acid sequence number designating each peptide given to the left. The overlapping regions of adjacent peptides (spanning 11 amino acids with the exception of peptide 221-240 which has an overlap of 16 amino acids with peptide 217-240) are shown overlaid.

Figure 3 is a schematic representation of the Lol p 5 20-mer peptide series. The sequence of Lol p 5 is provided in SEQ ID NO:2. The sequence of individual Lol p 5 peptides is shown with the amino acid sequence number designating each peptide given to the left. The overlapping regions of adjacent peptides (spanning 11 amino acids) are shown overlaid.

25

Figure 4 is a schematic representation of the comparison between the deduced amino acid sequences of three Lol p 5 isoforms. Numbers on the right refer to amino acid residues. Gaps, introduced to maximise homology, are represented by dashes (-). Residues common to all isoforms are represented by dots. Underlined residues of Lol p 5A represent residues common to Lol p 5A and Lol p 5C. Asterisked residues of the Lol p 5A sequence represent residues common to Lol p 5A and Lol p 5B. Bolded residues of the Lol p 5A

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sequence indicate residues unique to Lol p 5A. Lol p 5A and B sequences are from [Ong *et al*, 1993] and Lol p 5C [Suphioglu *et al*, 1999].

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is predicated, in part, on the identification of Rye grass pollen T cell epitopic regions. The identification of immunodominant epitopes of Rye grass pollen, and 5 in particular Lol p 1 and Lol p 5 has enabled the improvement of diagnostic methodology and the development of therapeutic and prophylactic compositions and treatment approaches for conditions such as, but not limited to, Rye grass pollen allergy.

In accordance with the present invention, overlapping peptides were synthesised based on 10 the Lol p 1 and Lol p 5 amino acid sequences disclosed in SEQ ID NO: 1 and SEQ ID NO: 2, respectively. The T cell immunoreactivity of these peptides is identified in accordance with the present invention on the basis of interactivity of peripheral blood cells or T cells obtained from the peripheral blood of subjects with severe seasonal rhinitis and/or asthma. The identification and generation of these molecules thereby form the basis for a new 15 range of diagnostic, therapeutic and prophylactic reagents and procedures.

Accordingly, one aspect of the present invention provides an isolated peptide of the formula:

20 X₁ X₂ X₃

wherein:

X₁ and X₃ may be the same or different and each is an amino acid sequence 25 comprising from 0 to 40 naturally or non-naturally occurring amino acid residues;

X₂ is any amino acid sequence derived from or homologous to Lol p 1;

and wherein said peptide molecule is capable of interacting with T cells and modifying T 30 cell function when incubated with cells from subjects having a condition characterised by

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an aberrant, unwanted or otherwise inappropriate immune response to Lol p 1 or a functional derivative, homologue, analogue or mutant of said peptide.

In another aspect of the present invention provides an isolated peptide of the formula:

5

X₁ X₂ X₃

wherein:

10 X₁ and X₃ may be the same or different and each is an amino acid sequence comprising from 0 to 40 naturally or non-naturally occurring amino acid residues;

X₂ is any amino acid sequence derived from or homologous to Lol p 5;

15 and wherein said peptide molecule is capable of interacting with T cells and modifying T cell function when incubated with cells from subjects having a condition characterised by an aberrant, unwanted or otherwise inappropriate immune response to Lol p 5 or a functional derivative, homologue, analogue or mutant of said peptide.

20 Lol p 1 and Lol p 5 are proteins which have been identified in Rye grass pollen. Accordingly, reference to "Lol p 1" or "Lol p 5" should be understood as including reference to all forms of Lol p 1 or Lol p 5, respectively, or functional derivatives, mutants, homologues or analogues thereof. This includes, for example, all protein forms of Lol p 1 or Lol p 5 or their functional derivatives including, for example, any isoforms which may arise from alternative splicing of Lol p 1 or Lol p 5 mRNA. For instance, "Lol p 1" should be understood to encompass the 4 Lol p 1 or 8 Lol p 5 isoforms described by Smith *et al* (1994). Without limiting the present invention in any way the Lol p 1 isoforms are highly conserved at the amino acid sequence level (Perez *et al.*, 1990; Griffith *et al.*, 1991) whereas the Lol p 5 isoforms are more heterogeneous (Ong *et al.*, 1993; Singh *et al.*, 1991; Suphioglu *et al.*, 1999). Of importance is whether the sequence variations occur at critical residues for MHC binding or T cell receptor restriction. For Lol p 5 peptide 100-119,

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known sequence variations in the core epitope would not be expected to affect critical residue function (Burton *et al.*, 1999). That such a high frequency of subjects recognise several peptides for each of Lol p 1 and Lol p 5 suggests that sequence variations in general are not important and/or that the different isoforms are presented to and recognised by T cells of the majority of donors. Also included is reference to mutants, polymorphic variants or homologues of Lol p 1 or Lol p 5. It also includes reference to functional analogues of Lol p 1 or Lol p 5 such as may occur where a product which naturally comprises Lol p 1 or Lol p 5 is synthetically generated for the purpose of generating a product. The present invention thereby provides epitopes and methods for their use in the diagnosis and treatment of any condition characterised by hypersensitivity to a Lol p 1/Lol p 5 or Lol p 1/Lol p 5-like molecule such as Rye grass pollen allergies or asthma. Preferably, said Lol p 1 or Lol p 5 comprises the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1 and SEQ ID NO: 2, respectively, or is a functional derivative, homologue, analogue or mutant of said sequence.

15

The present invention therefore more particularly provides an isolated peptide of the formula:

X₁ X₂ X₃

20

wherein:

X₁ and X₃ may be the same or different and each is an amino acid sequence comprising from 0 to 40 naturally or non-naturally occurring amino acid residues;

25

X₂ is an amino acid sequence of from 5 to 100 residues derived from, homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 1-240 inclusive of Lol p 1;

and wherein said peptide molecule is capable of interacting with T cells and modifying T 30 cell function when incubated with cells from subjects having a condition characterised by

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an aberrant, unwanted or otherwise inappropriate immune response to Lol p 1 or a functional derivative, homologue mutant or analogue of said peptide.

Still more particularly the present invention provides an isolated peptide of the formula:

5

X₁ X₂ X₃

wherein

10 X₁ and X₃ may be the same or different and each is an amino acid sequence comprising from 0 to 40 naturally or non-naturally occurring amino acid residues;

15 X₂ is an amino acid sequence of from 5 to 100 residues derived from, homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 19-47, 73-92, 100-128, 127-146, 154-173 or 181-209 inclusive of Lol p 1;

20 and wherein said peptide molecule is capable of interacting with T cells and modifying T cell function when incubated with cells from subjects having a condition characterised by an aberrant, unwanted or otherwise inappropriate immune response to Lol p 1 or a functional derivative, homologue, analogue or mutant of said peptide.

Still more particularly, X₂ is any amino acid sequence of from 5 to 100 residues derived from, homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 19-38, 28-47, 73-92, 100-119, 109-128, 127-146, 154-173, 181-200, 190-209 inclusive of Lol p 1.

25

Yet more particularly, X₂ is any amino acid sequence of from 5 to 100 residues derived from homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 19-38, 109-128, 154-173 and/or 190-209 inclusive of Lol p 1.

30 Most particularly, X₂ is any amino acid sequence of from 5 to 100 residues derived from, homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 19-38 inclusive of Lol p 1.

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Still more particularly, X_2 is any amino acid sequence of from 5 to 100 residues derived from, homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 109-128 and/or 154-173 inclusive of Lol p 1.

5

Still more particularly, X_2 is any amino acid sequence of from 5 to 100 residues derived from, homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 190-209 inclusive of Lol p 1.

The present invention therefore more particularly provides an isolated peptide of the
10 formula:

$X_1X_2X_3$

wherein:

15

X_1 and X_3 may be the same or different and each is an amino acid sequence comprising from 0 to 40 naturally or non-naturally occurring amino acid residues:

20 X_2 is an amino acid sequence of from 5 to 100 residues derived from, homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 1-276 inclusive of Lol p 5;

and wherein said peptide molecule is capable of interacting with T cells and modifying T cell function when incubated with cells from subjects having a condition characterised by an aberrant, unwanted or otherwise inappropriate immune response to Lol p 5 or a
25 functional derivative, homologue, analogue or mutant of said peptide provided that X_2 is not the amino acid sequence 100-119 or 190-209.

Still more particularly the present invention provides an isolated peptide of the formula:

30

$X_1X_2X_3$

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wherein

X₁ and X₃ may be the same or different and each is an amino acid sequence comprising from 0 to 40 naturally or non-naturally occurring amino acid residues;

5

X₂ is an amino acid sequence of from 5 to 100 residues derived from, homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 37-83, 118-137, 145-173, 172-191 or 190-245 inclusive of Lol p 5.

10 and wherein said peptide molecule is capable of interacting with T cells and modifying T cell function when incubated with cells from subjects having a condition characterised by an aberrant, unwanted or otherwise inappropriate immune response to Lol p 5 or a functional derivative, homologue, analogue or mutant of said peptide provided that X₂ is not the amino acid sequence 100-119 or 190-209.

15

Still more particularly, X₂ is any amino acid sequence of from 5 to 100 residues derived from, homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 37-56, 46-65, 55-74, 64-83, 118-137, 145-164, 154-173, 172-191, 199-218, 208-227, 217-236 and/or 226-245 inclusive of Lol p 5.

20

Yet more particularly, X₂ is any amino acid sequence of from 5 to 100 residues derived from homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 37-56, 145-164, 154-173, 217-236 and/or 226-245 inclusive of Lol p 5.

25

Most particularly, X₂ is any amino acid sequence of from 5 to 100 residues derived from, homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 37-56 inclusive of Lol p 5.

Still more particularly, X₂ is any amino acid sequence of from 5 to 100 residues derived from, homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 145-164 and/or 154-173 inclusive of

30 Lol p 5.

- 25 -

Still more particularly, X₂ is any amino acid sequence of from 5 to 100 residues derived from, homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 217-236 and/or 226-245 inclusive of Lol p 5.

- 5 Reference to "T cells" should be understood as a reference to any cell comprising a T cell receptor. In this regard, the T cell receptor may comprise any one or more of the α, β, γ or δ chains. The present invention is not intended to be limited to any particular functional sub-class of T cells although in a preferred embodiment the subject T cell is a T helper cell and still more preferably a Th2-type cell, predominantly. In this regard, reference to
- 10 "modifying T cell function" should be understood as a reference to modifying any one or more functions which a T cell is capable of performing. For example, the subject function may be proliferation, differentiation or other form of cellular functional activity such as the production of cytokines. Preferably, the subject functional activity is proliferation.
- 15 In terms of modifying the function of T cells from subjects having a condition characterised by an aberrant, unwanted or inappropriate immune response to Lol p 1 or Lol p 5, it should be understood that this is not necessarily a reference to modifying the function of all the T cells in a given sample but is likely, in fact, to reflect the modification or functioning of only some of the T cells in the sample. For example, only a portion of
- 20 the T helper cells in a given T cell sample may functionally respond to contact with the subject peptide. Such a partial response should be understood to fall within the scope of the present invention. It should also be understood that the T cells which are derived from the subject may be freshly harvested T cells or they may have undergone some form of *in vitro* or *in vivo* manipulation prior to testing. For example, T cell lines may have been
- 25 generated from the cell sample and it is these T cell lines which then form the subject derived T cell population which is tested in accordance with the present invention. To the extent that the subject functional activity is T cell proliferation, the T cell proliferation assay is preferably performed as disclosed herein. Still more preferably, the subject modification of T cell function is the induction of a proliferation index of >2.5.

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Reference to an "aberrant, unwanted or otherwise inappropriate" immune response should be understood as a reference to any form of physiological activity which involves the activation and/or functioning of one or more immune cells where that activity is inappropriate in that it is of an inappropriate type or proceeds to an inappropriate degree.

- 5 It may be aberrant in that according to known immunological principals it either should not occur when it does so or else should occur when it does not do so. In another example, the immune response may be inappropriate in that it is a physiologically normal response but which is unnecessary and/or unwanted, such as occurs with respect to type-I hypersensitivity responses to innocuous allergens. Preferably said immune response is
10 hypersensitivity to a grass pollen of the family Pooiodeae and even more preferably to Rye grass pollen hypersensitivity or hypersensitivity to immunologically cross-reactive grass pollens of the family Pooiodeae such as Timothy grass pollen.

- Reference to "Rye grass pollen hypersensitivity" should be understood to mean the
15 exhibition of clinical symptoms of IgE mediated Rye grass pollen hypersensitivity, for example rhinitis and/or asthma with confirmation of Rye grass specific IgE as determined via skin prick tests to Rye grass pollen extract (wheal diameters \geq 5mm) and/or using the Kallestad Allercot EAST system (Sanofi-Pasteur Diagnostics, USA) East Score \geq 3 or other suitable assay for determining allergen specific IgE, such as CAP, Pharmacia.
20 Reference to other Pooiodeae subfamily grass pollen hypersensitivities should be understood to have an analogous definition in terms of these IgE mediated symptoms.

In a preferred embodiment, X_2 comprises not less than about 5 and not greater than about 50 amino acid residues, more preferably not less than about 5 and not greater than about 30
25 amino acid residues and even more preferably not less than about 5 and not greater than about 20 amino acid residues. In another preferred embodiment, X_2 comprises not less than about 5 and not greater than about 15 amino acid residues. In still another preferred embodiment, X_2 comprises 10, 15, 20, 25 or 30 amino acid residues. Most preferably, X_2 comprises 20 amino acid residues.

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In a particularly preferred embodiment, where the subject Rye grass pollen allergen is Lol p 1, X₂ comprises a sequence of at least 5 amino acids derived from one or more of the following amino acid sequences:

- 5 LDAKSTWYGKPTGAGPKDNG (SEQ ID NO: 5)
KPTGAGPKDNGGACGYKDVD (SEQ ID NO: 6)
FEIKCTKPESCSGEAVVTI (SEQ ID NO: 11)
IAPYHFDLSSGHAFGSMAKKG (SEQ ID NO: 14)
GHAFGSMAKKGEEQNVRSAG (SEQ ID NO: 15)
- 10 AGELELQFRRVKCKYPDDTK (SEQ ID NO: 17)
GSNPNYLAILVKYVDGDGDV (SEQ ID NO: 20)
KGKDKWIELKESWGAVWRID (SEQ ID NO: 23)
KESWGAVWRIDTPDKLTGPF (SEQ ID NO: 24)
- 15 More preferably, X₂ comprises a sequence of at least 5 amino acids derived from one or more of SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO: 15, SEQ ID NO: 20 and/or SEQ ID NO: 24.

In another preferred embodiment, where the subject Rye grass pollen allergen is Lol p 5, X₂ comprises a sequence of at least 5 amino acids derived from one or more of the following amino acid sequences:

- DVNAGFKA AVAAAANAPPAD (SEQ ID NO: 33)
- VAAAANAPPADKF KIFEAAF (SEQ ID NO: 34)
- ADKFKIFEAAFSESSKGLLA (SEQ ID NO: 35)
- 25 AFSESSKGLLATSAAKAPGL (SEQ ID NO: 36)
- LRVIAGALEVHAVKPATEEV (SEQ ID NO: 42)
- GELQIVDKIDA AFKIAATAA (SEQ ID NO: 45)
- DAAFKIAATAANAAPTNDKF (SEQ ID NO: 46)
- KFTVFESAFN KALNECTGGA (SEQ ID NO: 48)
- 30 PSLEAAVKQAYAATVAAPE (SEQ ID NO: 51)
- AYAATVAAAPEVKYAVFEAA (SEQ ID NO: 52)

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PEVKYAVFEAALT KAITAMT (SEQ ID NO: 53)

AALT KAITAMT QAQKAGKPA (SEQ ID NO: 54)

More preferably, X₂ comprises a sequence of at least 5 amino acids derived from one or
5 more of SEQ ID NO: 33, SEQ ID NO: 45, SEQ ID NO: 46, SEQ ID NO: 53 or SEQ ID
NO: 54.

Reference to a "peptide" includes reference to a peptide, polypeptide or protein or parts thereof. The peptide may be glycosylated or unglycosylated and/or may contain a range of
10 other molecules fused, linked, bound or otherwise associated to the protein such as amino acids, lipids, carbohydrates or other peptides, polypeptides or proteins. Reference hereinafter to a "peptide" includes a peptide comprising a sequence of amino acids as well as a peptide associated with other molecules such as amino acids, lipids, carbohydrates or other peptides, polypeptides or proteins.

15

"Derivatives" include fragments, parts, portions and variants from natural, synthetic or recombinant sources including fusion proteins. Parts or fragments include, for example, active regions of the subject peptide. Derivatives may be derived from insertion, deletion or substitution of amino acids. Amino acid insertional derivatives include amino and/or carboxylic terminal fusions as well as intrasequence insertions of single or multiple amino acids. Insertional amino acid sequence variants are those in which one or more amino acid residues are introduced into a predetermined site in the protein although random insertion is also possible with suitable screening of the resulting product. Deletional variants are characterized by the removal of one or more amino acids from the sequence.

25

Substitutional amino acid variants are those in which at least one residue in the sequence has been removed and a different residue inserted in its place. An example of substitutional amino acid variants are conservative amino acid substitutions. Conservative amino acid substitutions typically include substitutions within the following groups: glycine and alanine; valine, isoleucine and leucine; aspartic acid and glutamic acid; 30 asparagine and glutamine; serine and threonine; lysine and arginine; and phenylalanine and

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tyrosine. Additions to amino acid sequences include fusions with other peptides, polypeptides or proteins.

Derivatives also include fragments having particular epitopes or parts of the entire protein
5 fused to peptides, polypeptides or other proteinaceous or non-proteinaceous molecules.
For example, α -inhibin or derivative thereof may be fused to a molecule to facilitate its
entry into a cell. Analogs of the molecules contemplated herein include, but are not
limited to, modification to side chains, incorporating of unnatural amino acids and/or their
derivatives during peptide, polypeptide or protein synthesis and the use of crosslinkers and
10 other methods which impose conformational constraints on the proteinaceous molecules or
their analogs.

Derivatives of nucleic acid sequences which may be utilised in accordance with the
method of the present invention may similarly be derived from single or multiple
15 nucleotide substitutions, deletions and/or additions including fusion with other nucleic acid
molecules. The derivatives of the nucleic acid molecules utilised in the present invention
include oligonucleotides, PCR primers, antisense molecules, molecules suitable for use in
cosuppression and fusion of nucleic acid molecules. Derivatives of nucleic acid sequences
also include degenerate variants.

20 A "variant" or "mutant" of the subject peptide, Lol p 1 or Lol p 5 should be understood to
mean molecules which exhibit at least some of the functional activity of the form of
peptide, Lol p 1 or Lol p 5 of which it is a variant or mutant. A variation or mutation may
take any form and may be naturally or non-naturally occurring.

25 By "homologue" is meant that the molecule is derived from alternative species.

Analogues contemplated herein include, but are not limited to, modification to side chains,
incorporating of unnatural amino acids and/or their derivatives during peptide, polypeptide
30 or protein synthesis and the use of crosslinkers and other methods which impose
conformational constraints on the proteinaceous molecules or their analogues.

- Examples of side chain modifications contemplated by the present invention include modifications of amino groups such as by reductive alkylation by reaction with an aldehyde followed by reduction with NaBH₄; amidination with methylacetimidate; acylation with acetic anhydride; carbamoylation of amino groups with cyanate; trinitrobenzylolation of amino groups with 2, 4, 6-trinitrobenzene sulphonic acid (TNBS); acylation of amino groups with succinic anhydride and tetrahydrophthalic anhydride; and pyridoxylation of lysine with pyridoxal-5-phosphate followed by reduction with NaBH₄.
- 5
- 10 The guanidine group of arginine residues may be modified by the formation of heterocyclic condensation products with reagents such as 2,3-butanedione, phenylglyoxal and glyoxal.
- 15 The carboxyl group may be modified by carbodiimide activation *via* O-acylisourea formation followed by subsequent derivitisation, for example, to a corresponding amide.
- Sulphydryl groups may be modified by methods such as carboxymethylation with iodoacetic acid or iodoacetamide; performic acid oxidation to cysteic acid; formation of a mixed disulphides with other thiol compounds; reaction with maleimide, maleic anhydride 20 or other substituted maleimide; formation of mercurial derivatives using 4-chloromercuribenzoate, 4-chloromercuriphenylsulphonic acid, phenylmercury chloride, 2-chloromercuri-4-nitrophenol and other mercurials; carbamoylation with cyanate at alkaline pH.
- 25 Tryptophan residues may be modified by, for example, oxidation with N-bromosuccinimide or alkylation of the indole ring with 2-hydroxy-5-nitrobenzyl bromide or sulphenyl halides. Tyrosine residues on the other hand, may be altered by nitration with tetrannitromethane to form a 3-nitrotyrosine derivative.

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Modification of the imidazole ring of a histidine residue may be accomplished by alkylation with iodoacetic acid derivatives or N-carboethoxylation with diethylpyrocarbonate.

- 5 Examples of incorporating unnatural amino acids and derivatives during protein synthesis include, but are not limited to, use of norleucine, 4-amino butyric acid, 4-amino-3-hydroxy-5-phenylpentanoic acid, 6-aminohexanoic acid, t-butylglycine, norvaline, phenylglycine, ornithine, sarcosine, 4-amino-3-hydroxy-6-methylheptanoic acid, 2-thienyl alanine and/or D-isomers of amino acids. A list of unnatural amino acids contemplated
10 herein is shown in Table 2.

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TABLE 2

	Non-conventional amino acid	Code	Non-conventional amino acid	Code
5				
	α -aminobutyric acid	Abu	L-N-methylalanine	Nmala
	α -amino- α -methylbutyrate	Mgabu	L-N-methylarginine	Nmarg
	aminocyclopropane-	Cpro	L-N-methyleasparagine	Nmasn
10	carboxylate		L-N-methyleaspartic acid	Nmasp
	aminoisobutyric acid	Aib	L-N-methylcysteine	Nmcys
	aminonorbornyl-	Norb	L-N-methylglutamine	Nmgln
	carboxylate		L-N-methylglutamic acid	Nmglu
	cyclohexylalanine	Chexa	L-N-methylhistidine	Nmhis
15	cyclopentylalanine	Cpen	L-N-methylisoleucine	Nmile
	D-alanine	Dal	L-N-methylleucine	Nmleu
	D-arginine	Darg	L-N-methyllysine	Nmlys
	D-aspartic acid	Dasp	L-N-methylmethionine	Nmmet
	D-cysteine	Dcys	L-N-methylnorleucine	Nmnle
20	D-glutamine	Dgln	L-N-methylnorvaline	Nmnva
	D-glutamic acid	Dglu	L-N-methylornithine	Nmorn
	D-histidine	Dhis	L-N-methylphenylalanine	Nmphe
	D-isoleucine	Dile	L-N-methylproline	Nmpro
	D-leucine	Dleu	L-N-methylserine	Nmser
25	D-lysine	Dlys	L-N-methylthreonine	Nmthr
	D-methionine	Dmet	L-N-methyltryptophan	Nmtrp
	D-ornithine	Dorn	L-N-methyltyrosine	Nmtyr
	D-phenylalanine	Dphe	L-N-methylvaline	Nmval
	D-proline	Dpro	L-N-methylethylglycine	Nmetg
30	D-serine	Dser	L-N-methyl-t-butylglycine	Nmtbug
	D-threonine	Dthr	L-norleucine	Nle
	D-tryptophan	Dtrp	L-norvaline	Nva

	D-tyrosine	Dtyr	α -methyl-aminoisobutyrate	Maib
	D-valine	Dval	α -methyl- γ -aminobutyrate	Mgabu
	D- α -methylalanine	Dmala	α -methylcyclohexylalanine	Mchexa
	D- α -methylarginine	Dmarg	α -methylcyclopentylalanine	Mcpen
5	D- α -methylasparagine	Dmasn	α -methyl- α -naphthylalanine	Manap
	D- α -methylaspartate	Dmasp	α -methylpenicillamine	Mpen
	D- α -methylcysteine	Dmcys	N-(4-aminobutyl)glycine	Nglu
	D- α -methylglutamine	Dmgln	N-(2-aminoethyl)glycine	Naeg
	D- α -methylhistidine	Dmhis	N-(3-aminopropyl)glycine	Norn
10	D- α -methylisoleucine	Dmile	N-amino- α -methylbutyrate	Nmaabu
	D- α -methylleucine	Dmleu	α -naphthylalanine	Anap
	D- α -methyllysine	Dmlys	N-benzylglycine	Nphe
	D- α -methylmethionine	Dmmet	N-(2-carbamylethyl)glycine	Ngln
	D- α -methylornithine	Dmorn	N-(carbamylmethyl)glycine	Nasn
15	D- α -methylphenylalanine	Dmphe	N-(2-carboxyethyl)glycine	Nglu
	D- α -methylproline	Dmpro	N-(carboxymethyl)glycine	Nasp
	D- α -methylserine	Dmser	N-cyclobutylglycine	Ncbut
	D- α -methylthreonine	Dmthr	N-cycloheptylglycine	Nchep
	D- α -methyltryptophan	Dmtrp	N-cyclohexylglycine	Nchex
20	D- α -methyltyrosine	Dmty	N-cyclodecylglycine	Ncdec
	D- α -methylvaline	Dmval	N-cyclododecylglycine	Ncdod
	D-N-methylalanine	Dnmala	N-cyclooctylglycine	Ncoct
	D-N-methylarginine	Dnmarg	N-cyclopropylglycine	Ncpro
	D-N-methylasparagine	Dnmasn	N-cycloundecylglycine	Ncund
25	D-N-methylaspartate	Dnmasp	N-(2,2-diphenylethyl)glycine	Nbhm
	D-N-methylcysteine	Dnmcys	N-(3,3-diphenylpropyl)glycine	Nbhe
	D-N-methylglutamine	Dnmgln	N-(3-guanidinopropyl)glycine	Narg
	D-N-methylglutamate	Dnmglu	N-(1-hydroxyethyl)glycine	Nthr
	D-N-methylhistidine	Dnmhis	N-(hydroxyethyl)glycine	Nser
30	D-N-methylisoleucine	Dnmile	N-(imidazolylethyl)glycine	Nhis
	D-N-methylleucine	Dnmleu	N-(3-indolyethyl)glycine	Nhtrp
	D-N-methyllysine	Dnmlys	N-methyl- γ -aminobutyrate	Nmgabu
	N-methylcyclohexylalanine	Nmchexa	D-N-methylmethionine	Dnmmet

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	D-N-methylornithine	Dnmorn	N-methylcyclopentylalanine	Nmcpen
	N-methylglycine	Nala	D-N-methylphenylalanine	Dnmphe
	N-methylaminoisobutyrate	Nmaib	D-N-methylproline	Dnmpro
	N-(1-methylpropyl)glycine	Nile	D-N-methylserine	Dnmser
5	N-(2-methylpropyl)glycine	Nleu	D-N-methylthreonine	Dnmthr
	D-N-methyltryptophan	Dnmtrp	N-(1-methylethyl)glycine	Nval
	D-N-methyltyrosine	Dnmtyr	N-methyla-naphthylalanine	Nmanap
	D-N-methylvaline	Dnmval	N-methylpenicillamine	Nmpen
	γ -aminobutyric acid	Gabu	N-(<i>p</i> -hydroxyphenyl)glycine	Nhtyr
10	L- <i>t</i> -butylglycine	Tbug	N-(thiomethyl)glycine	Ncys
	L-ethylglycine	Etg	penicillamine	Pen
	L-homophenylalanine	Hphe	L- α -methylalanine	Mala
	L- α -methylarginine	Marg	L- α -methylasparagine	Masn
	L- α -methylaspartate	Masp	L- α -methyl- <i>t</i> -butylglycine	Mtbug
15	L- α -methylcysteine	Mcys	L-methylethylglycine	Metg
	L- α -methylglutamine	Mgln	L- α -methylglutamate	Mglu
	L- α -methylhistidine	Mhis	L- α -methylhomophenylalanine	Mhphe
	L- α -methylisoleucine	Mile	N-(2-methylthioethyl)glycine	Nmet
	L- α -methyllleucine	Mleu	L- α -methyllsine	Mlys
20	L- α -methylmethionine	Mmet	L- α -methylnorleucine	Mnle
	L- α -methylnorvaline	Mnva	L- α -methylornithine	Morn
	L- α -methylphenylalanine	Mphe	L- α -methylproline	Mpro
	L- α -methylserine	Mser	L- α -methylthreonine	Mthr
	L- α -methyltryptophan	Mtrp	L- α -methyltyrosine	Mtyr
25	L- α -methylvaline	Mval	L-N-methylhomophenylalanine	Nmhphe
	N-(N-(2,2-diphenylethyl) carbamylmethyl)glycine	Nnbhm	N-(N-(3,3-diphenylpropyl) carbamylmethyl)glycine	Nnbhe
	1-carboxy-1-(2,2-diphenyl-Nmbc ethylamino)cyclopropane			

30

Crosslinkers can be used, for example, to stabilise 3D conformations, using homo-bifunctional crosslinkers such as the bifunctional imido esters having $(CH_2)_n$ spacer groups

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with n=1 to n=6, glutaraldehyde, N-hydroxysuccinimide esters and hetero-bifunctional reagents which usually contain an amino-reactive moiety such as N-hydroxysuccinimide and another group specific-reactive moiety.

- 5 Reference to a "functional" derivative, homologue, analogue or mutant should be understood as a reference to a peptide exhibiting one or more of the functional activities of Lol p 1 or Lol p 5 T cell epitope.

It is possible to modify the structure of a peptide according to the invention for various 10 purposes such as for increasing solubility, enhancing therapeutic or preventative efficacy, enhancing stability or increasing resistance to proteolytic degradation. A modified peptide may be produced in which the amino acid sequence has been altered, such as by amino acid substitution, deletion or addition, to modify immunogenicity and/or reduce allergenicity. Similarly components may be added to peptides of the invention to produce 15 the same result.

For example, a peptide can be modified so that it exhibits the ability to induce T cell 20 anergy. In this instance, critical binding residues for the T cell receptor can be determined using known techniques (for example substitution of each residue and determination of the presence or absence of T cell reactivity). In one example, those residues shown to be essential to interact with the T cell receptor can be modified by replacing the essential amino acid with another, preferably similar amino acid residue (a conservative substitution) whose presence is shown to alter T cell reactivity or T cell functioning. In addition, those amino acid residues which are not essential for T cell receptor interaction 25 can be modified by being replaced by another amino acid whose incorporation may then alter T cell reactivity or T cell functioning but does not, for example, eliminate binding to relevant MHC proteins.

Such modifications will result in the production of molecules falling within the scope of 30 "mutants" of the subject peptide as herein defined. "Mutants" should be understood as a

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reference to peptides which exhibit one or more structural features or functional activities which are distinct from those exhibited by the non-mutated peptide counterpart.

Peptides of the invention may also be modified to incorporate one or more polymorphisms
5 resulting from natural allelic variation and D-amino acids, non-natural amino acids or amino acid analogues may be substituted into the peptides to produce modified peptides which fall within the scope of the invention. Peptides may also be modified by conjugation with polyethylene glycol (PEG) by known techniques. Reporter groups may also be added to facilitate purification and potentially increase solubility of the peptides
10 according to the invention. Other well known types of modification including insertion of specific endoprotease cleavage sites, addition of functional groups or replacement of hydrophobic residues with less hydrophobic residues as well as site-directed mutagenesis of DNA encoding the peptides of the invention may also be used to introduce modifications which could be useful for a wide range of purposes. The various
15 modifications to peptides according to the invention which have been mentioned above are mentioned by way of example only and are merely intended to be indicative of the broad range of modifications which can be effected.

Another aspect of the present invention provides an isolated peptide comprising any amino
20 acid sequence derived from or homologous to Lol p 1 or Lol p 5 wherein said peptide molecule is capable of interacting with T cells and modifying T cell function when incubated with cells from subjects having a condition characterised by an aberrant, unwanted or otherwise inappropriate immune response to Lol p 1 or Lol p 5, respectively, or a functional derivative, homologue, analogue or mutant of said peptide.

25

More particularly, the present invention provides an isolated peptide comprising an amino acid sequence of from 5-100 residues derived from, homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 1-240 inclusive or derivatives thereof of Lol p 1 wherein said peptide molecule is capable of interacting with T cells and modifying T cell function when
30 incubated with cells from subjects having a condition characterised by an aberrant,

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unwanted or otherwise inappropriate immune response to Lol p 1 or a functional derivative, homologue, analogue or mutant of said peptide.

In one preferred embodiment said amino acid sequence is derived from, homologous to or
5 contiguous with amino acids 19-47, 73-92, 100-128, 127-146, 154-173 or 181-209,
inclusive of Lol p 1.

In another preferred embodiment said amino acid sequence is derived from, homologous to
or contiguous with amino acids 19-38, 28-47, 73-92, 100-119, 109-128, 127-146, 154-173,
10 181-200 and/or 190-209 inclusive of Lol p 1.

In yet another preferred embodiment said amino acid sequence is derived from,
homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 19-38, 109-128, 154-173 and/or 190-209
inclusive of Lol p 1.

15 In another aspect, where the subject Rye grass pollen allergen is Lol p 1, said amino acid
sequence comprises a sequence of at least 5 amino acids derived from one or more of the
following amino acid sequences:

20 LDAKSTWYGKPTGAGPKDNG (SEQ ID NO: 5)
KPTGAGPKDNGGACGYKDVD (SEQ ID NO: 6)
FEIKCKTPESCSGEAVTVTI (SEQ ID NO: 11)
IAPYHFDLSGHAFGSMAKKG (SEQ ID NO: 14)
GHAFGSMAKKGEEQNVRSAG (SEQ ID NO: 15)
25 AGELELQFRRVKCKYPDDTK (SEQ ID NO: 17)
GSNPNYLAILVKYVDGDGDV (SEQ ID NO: 20)
KGKDKWIELKESWGAVWRID (SEQ ID NO: 23)
KESWGAVWRIDTPDKLTGPF (SEQ ID NO: 24)

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According to this aspect, said amino acid sequence preferably comprises a sequence of at least 5 amino acids derived from one or more of SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO: 15, SEQ ID NO: 20 and/or SEQ ID NO: 24.

- 5 In yet another embodiment, the present invention provides an isolated peptide comprising an amino acid sequence of from 5-100 residues derived from, homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 1-276 inclusive or derivatives thereof of Lol p 5 wherein said peptide molecule is capable of interacting with T cells and modifying T cell function when incubated with cells from subjects having a condition characterised by an aberrant, 10 unwanted or otherwise inappropriate immune response to Lol p 5 or a functional derivative, homologue, analogue or mutant of said peptide provided that said amino acid sequence is not the amino acid sequence 100-119 or 190-209.

In one preferred embodiment said amino acid sequence is derived from, homologous to or 15 contiguous with amino acids 37-83, 118-137, 145-173, 172-191 and/or 190-245 inclusive of Lol p 5 provided that said amino acid sequence is not the amino acid sequence 100-119 or 190-209.

In another preferred embodiment said amino acid sequence is derived from, homologous to 20 or contiguous with amino acids 37-56, 46-65, 55-74, 64-83, 118-137, 145-164, 154-173, 172-191, 199-218, 208-227, 217-236 and/or 226-245 inclusive of Lol p 5.

In yet another preferred embodiment said amino acid sequence is derived from, 25 homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 37-56, 145-164, 154-173, 217-236 and/or 226-245.

In another aspect, where the subject Rye grass pollen allergen is Lol p 5, said amino acid sequence comprises a sequence of at least 5 amino acids derived from one or more of the following amino acid sequences:

30

DVNAGFKAAVAAAANAPPAD (SEQ ID NO: 33)

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VAAAANAPPADKFKIFEAAF (SEQ ID NO: 34)
ADKFKIFEAAFSESSKGLLA (SEQ ID NO: 35)
AFSESSKGLLATSAAKAPGL (SEQ ID NO: 36)
LRVIAGALEVHAVKPATEEV (SEQ ID NO: 42)
5 GELQIVDKIDAASFKIAATAA (SEQ ID NO: 45)
DAAFKIAATAANAAPTNDKF (SEQ ID NO: 46)
KFTVFESAFNKLNECTGGA (SEQ ID NO: 48)
PSLEAAVKQAYAATVAAAPE (SEQ ID NO: 51)
AYAATVAAAPEVKYAVFEAA (SEQ ID NO: 52)
10 PEVKYAVFEAALTAKAITAMT (SEQ ID NO: 53)
AALTAKAITAMTQAQKAGKPA (SEQ ID NO: 54)

According to this aspect, said amino acid sequence preferably comprises a sequence of at least 5 amino acids derived from one or more of SEQ ID NO: 33, SEQ ID NO: 45, SEQ ID
15 NO: 46, SEQ ID NO: 53 or SEQ ID NO: 54.

The peptides of the present invention may be prepared by recombinant or chemical synthetic means. According to a preferred aspect of the present invention, there is provided a recombinant peptide which is preferentially immunologically reactive with T cells from individuals with Rye Grass pollen hypersensitivity, which is expressed by the expression of a host cell transformed with a vector coding for the peptide sequence of the present invention. The peptide may be fused to another peptide, polypeptide or protein. Alternatively, the peptide may be prepared by chemical synthetic techniques, such as by the Merrifield solid phase synthesis procedure. Furthermore, although synthetic peptides of the formula given above represent a preferred embodiment, the present invention also extends to biologically pure preparations of the naturally occurring peptides or fragments thereof. By "biologically pure" is meant a preparation comprising at least about 60%, preferably at least about 70%, or preferably at least about 80% and still more preferably at least about 90% or greater as determined by weight, activity or other suitable means.

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In another aspect it may be particularly useful to generate a mutant peptide comprising T cell epitopic regions but which peptides lack B cell epitopes capable of interacting with IgE. Such peptides may be generated by synthesising peptides comprising only T cell epitopes or by mutating naturally occurring molecules such that the T cell epitopes remain functional while the B cell epitopes are altered to prevent antibody binding.

The present invention should therefore be understood to encompass peptides that comprise at least one B or T cell epitope of Lol p 1 and/or Lol p 5 in conjunction with other amino acids (which may or may not be naturally occurring as amino acid analogues) or other chemical species. In a preferred aspect of the invention such peptides may comprise one or more epitopes of Lol p 1 and/or Lol p 5 , which epitopes may be T or B cell epitopes. Peptides with one or more T cell epitopes of Lol p 1 and/or Lol p 5 are desirable for increased therapeutic effectiveness.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a nucleic acid molecule comprising a sequence of nucleotides encoding or complementary to a sequence encoding the peptides as hereinbefore defined or a derivative, homologue, mutant or analogue thereof. It should be understood that reference to "peptides" includes reference to peptides comprising one or more T cell epitopes. A nucleic acid molecule encoding the subject peptide is preferably a sequence of deoxyribonucleic acids such as cDNA or a genomic sequence. A genomic sequence may comprise exons and introns. A genomic sequence may also include a promoter region or other regulatory regions.

The nucleic acid molecule may be ligated to an expression vector capable of expression in a prokaryotic cell (eg. *E. coli*) or a eukaryotic cell (eg. yeast cells, fungal cells, insect cells, mammalian cells or plant cells). The nucleic acid molecule may be ligated or fused or otherwise associated with a nucleic acid molecule encoding another entity such as, for example, a signal peptide. It may also comprise additional nucleotide sequence information fused, linked or otherwise associated with it either at the 3' or 5' terminal portions or at both the 3' and 5' terminal portions. The nucleic acid molecule may also be part of a vector, such as an expression vector. The latter embodiment facilitates production

of recombinant forms of the subject peptide which forms are encompassed by the present invention.

Such nucleic acids may be useful for recombinant production of T cell epitopes of Lol p 1
5 or Lol p 5 or proteins comprising them by insertion into an appropriate vector and transfection into a suitable cell line. Such expression vectors and host cell lines also form an aspect of the invention.

In producing peptides by recombinant techniques, host cells transformed with a nucleic acid having a sequence encoding a peptide according to the invention or a functional equivalent of the nucleic acid sequence are cultured in a medium suitable for the particular cells concerned. Peptides can then be purified from cell culture medium, the host cells or both using techniques well known in the art such as ion exchange chromatography, gel filtration chromatography, ultrafiltration, electrophoresis or immunopurification with 15 antibodies specific for the peptide.

Nucleic acids encoding Lol p 1 or Lol p 5 or peptides comprising T and/or B cell epitopes of Lol p 1 or Lol p 5 may be expressed in bacterial cells such as *E. coli*, insect cells, yeast or mammalian cells such as Chinese hamster ovary cells (CHO). Suitable expression 20 vectors, promoters, enhancers and other expression control elements are referred to in Sambruck *et al* (1989). Other suitable expression vectors, promoters, enhancers and other expression elements are well known to those skilled in the art. Examples of suitable expression vectors in yeast include Yep Sec 1 (Balderi *et al.*, 1987); pMFA (Kurjan and Herskowitz, 1982); JRY88 (Schultz *et al.*, 1987) and pYES2 (Invitrogen Corporation, San 25 Diego, CA). These vectors are freely available as are baculovirus and mammalian expression systems. For example, a baculovirus system is commercially available (ParMingen, San Diego, CA) for expression in insect cells while the pMsg vector is commercially available (Pharmacia, Piscataway, NJ) for expression in mammalian cells.

30 For expression in *E. coli* suitable expression vectors include among others, pTrc (Amann *et al*, 1988) pGex (Amrad Corporation, Melbourne, Australia); pMal (N.E. Biolabs, Beverley,

MA); pRit5 (Pharmacia, , Piscataway, NJ); pEt-11d (Novagen, Maddison, WI) (Jameel *et al* 1990) and pSem (Knapp *et al.*, 1990). The use of pTRC, and pEt-11d, for example, will lead to the expression of unfused protein. The use of pMal, pRit5, pSem and pGex will lead to the expression of allergen fused to maltose E binding protein (pMal), protein A

5 (pRit5), truncated -galactosidase (PSEM) or glutathione S-transferase (pGex). When a T cell epitope of Lol p 1 or Lol p 5 or a peptide comprising it is expressed as a fusion protein, it is particularly advantageous to introduce an enzymatic cleavage site at the fusion junction between the carrier protein and the peptide concerned. The peptide of the invention may then be recovered from the fusion protein through enzymatic cleavage at the 10 enzymatic site and biochemical purification using conventional techniques for purification of proteins and peptides. The different vectors also have different promoter regions allowing constitutive or inducible expression or temperature induction. It may additionally be appropriate to express recombinant peptides in different *E. coli* hosts that have an altered capacity to degrade recombinantly expressed proteins. Alternatively, it may be 15 advantageous to alter the nucleic acid sequence to use codons preferentially utilised by *E. coli*, where such nucleic acid alteration would not effect the amino acid sequence of the expressed proteins.

Host cells can be transformed to express the nucleic acids of the invention using 20 conventional techniques such as calcium phosphate or calcium chloride co-precipitation, DEAE-dextran-mediated transfection or electroporation. Suitable methods for transforming the host cells may be found in (Sambruck *et al.*, 1989), and other laboratory texts. The nucleic acid sequence of the invention may also be chemically synthesised using standard techniques.

25 In addition to recombinant production of peptides according to the invention, the nucleic acids may be utilised as probes for experimental or purification purposes.

The identification of T cell epitopic regions facilitates the identification and/or rational 30 design of a range of mutant peptide molecules. As detailed hereinbefore, these mutant peptides may comprise one or more mutated B cell epitopes. However there is provided

scope for the generation of mutant peptides comprising mutated B cell epitopes or combinations of intact versus mutated B and T cell epitopes. The applications of these molecules are described in more detail below but in a preferred embodiment relate to modulation of the Lol p 1 and/or Lol p 5 hypersensitivity immune response in terms of 5 either a prophylactic or therapeutic treatment.

Identification and synthesis of the Lol p 1 and/or Lol p 5 T cell epitopes as disclosed herein now facilitates the development of a range of diagnostic and prophylactic/therapeutic treatment protocols for use with respect to Lol p 1 and/or Lol p 5 related immune 10 conditions. Also facilitated is the development of reagents for use therein. Accordingly, the present invention should be understood to extend to the use of the peptides and monoclonal antibodies or functional derivatives, homologues, analogues or mutants thereof in the therapeutic and/or prophylactic treatment of patients. Such methods of treatment include, but are not limited to:

15 (i) Administration of the subject peptides to a patient as a means of desensitising or inducing immunological tolerance to Lol p 1/Lol p 5 or Lol p 1/Lol p 5-like molecules. This may be achieved, for example, by inducing Lol p 1 or Lol p 5 directed Th2 anergy or apoptosis. Such an outcome may be achieved by any one of 20 a number of techniques including the use of peptides which maintain T cell epitope reactivity but which either naturally or as a result of mutation are unable to undergo IgE binding. Alternatively, one may utilise desensitisation/treatment protocols which are based on the administration of specific concentrations of a given peptide in accordance with a specific regime in order to induce tolerance. Such 25 methodology may eliminate Lol p 1 and/or Lol p 5 hypersensitivity or it may reduce the severity of Lol p 1 and/or Lol p 5 hypersensitivity.

30 Preferably such treatment regimes are capable of modifying the T cell response or both the B and T cell response of the individual concerned. As used herein, modification of the allergic response of the individual suffering from Lol p 1 and/or Lol p 5 hypersensitivity can be defined as inducing either non-responsiveness or

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diminution in symptoms to the Lol p 1 and/or Lol p 5 molecule as determined by standard clinical procedures (Varney *et al.*, 1990). Diminution in the symptoms includes any reduction in an allergic response in an individual to Lol p 1 and/or Lol p 5 after a treatment regime has been completed. This diminution may be
5 subjective or clinically determined, for example by using standard skin tests known in the art.

Exposure of an individual to the peptides of the present invention, which peptides comprise at least one T cell epitope, may tolerise or anergise appropriate T cell
10 subpopulations such that they become unresponsive to Lol p 1 and/or Lol p 5 and do not participate in stimulating an immune response upon such exposure. Preferably the peptides according to the invention will retain immunodominant T cell epitopes but possess abrogated IgE binding.

15 Administration of a peptide of the invention may modify the cytokine secretion profile as compared with exposure to naturally occurring Lol p 1 and/or Lol p 5 allergen. This exposure may also influence T cell subpopulations which normally participate in the allergic response to migrate away from the site or sites of normal exposure to the allergen and towards the site or sites of therapeutic administration.
20 This redistribution of T cell subpopulations may ameliorate or reduce the ability of an individual's immune system to stimulate the usual immune response at the site of normal exposure to the allergen, resulting in diminution of the allergic symptoms.

25 Modification of the B cell response may be achieved, for example, via modulation of the cytokine profile produced by T cells, as detailed above. Specifically, decreasing T cell derived IL-4 and IL-13 production thereby decreasing IgE synthesis.

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- (ii) The peptides of the present invention may be used in the capacity of an adsorbent to remove Lol p 1 and/or Lol p 5 directed T cells from a biological sample or from a patient.
- 5 Accordingly, in another aspect the present invention provides a method for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of a condition in a subject, which condition is characterised by the aberrant, unwanted or otherwise inappropriate immune response to Lol p 1 and/or Lol p 5 , said method comprising administering to said subject an effective amount of a peptide as hereinbefore defined for a time and under conditions sufficient to remove or reduce the
10 presence or function in said subject of T cells directed to said Lol p 1 and/or Lol p 5 .

Preferably said condition is hypersensitivity to a grass pollen of the subfamily Pooideae and even more preferably Rye grass or Timothy grass pollen hypersensitivity.

- 15 An "effective amount" means an amount necessary at least partly to attain the desired immune response, or to delay the onset or inhibit progression or halt altogether, the onset or progression of a particular condition being treated. The amount varies depending upon the health and physical condition of the individual to be treated, the taxonomic group of individual to be treated, the degree of protection desired, the formulation of the
20 composition, the assessment of the medical situation, and other relevant factors. It is expected that the amount will fall in a relatively broad range that can be determined through routine trials.

The subject of the treatment or prophylaxis is generally a mammal such as but not limited
25 to human, primate, livestock animal (e.g. sheep, cow, horse, donkey, pig), companion animal (e.g. dog, cat), laboratory test animal (e.g. mouse, rabbit, rat, guinea pig, hamster), captive wild animal (e.g. fox, deer). Preferably the mammal is a human or primate. Most preferably the mammal is a human.

- 30 Reference herein to "treatment" and "prophylaxis" is to be considered in its broadest context. The term "treatment" does not necessarily imply that a subject is treated until total

recovery. Similarly, "prophylaxis" does not necessarily mean that the subject will not eventually contract a disease condition. Accordingly, treatment and prophylaxis include amelioration of the symptoms of a particular condition or preventing or otherwise reducing the risk of developing a particular condition. The term "prophylaxis" may be considered as 5 reducing the severity or onset of a particular condition. "Treatment" may also reduce the severity of an existing condition.

Administration of the peptide of the present invention (herein referred to as "agent") in the form of a pharmaceutical composition, may be performed by any convenient means. The 10 agent of the pharmaceutical composition is contemplated to exhibit therapeutic activity when administered in an amount which depends on the particular case. The variation depends, for example, on the human or animal and the agent chosen. A broad range of doses may be applicable. Considering a patient, for example, from about 0.1 mg to about 1 mg of an agent may be administered per kilogram of body weight per day. Dosage 15 regimes may be adjusted to provide the optimum therapeutic response. For example, several divided doses may be administered daily, weekly, monthly or other suitable time intervals or the dose may be proportionally reduced as indicated by the exigencies of the situation.

20 The agent may be administered in a convenient manner such as by the oral, intravenous (where water soluble), intraperitoneal, intramuscular, subcutaneous, intradermal, intranasal, sublingual or suppository routes or implanting (e.g. using slow release molecules). The agent may be administered in the form of pharmaceutically acceptable nontoxic salts, such as acid addition salts or metal complexes, e.g. with zinc, iron or the 25 like (which are considered as salts for purposes of this application). Illustrative of such acid addition salts are hydrochloride, hydrobromide, sulphate, phosphate, maleate, acetate, citrate, benzoate, succinate, malate, ascorbate, tartrate and the like. If the active ingredient is to be administered in tablet form, the tablet may contain a binder such as tragacanth, corn starch or gelatin; a disintegrating agent, such as alginic acid; and a lubricant, such as 30 magnesium stearate.

In accordance with these methods, the agent defined in accordance with the present invention may be coadministered with one or more other compounds or molecules. By "coadministered" is meant simultaneous administration in the same formulation or in two different formulations via the same or different routes or sequential administration by the 5 same or different routes. By "sequential" administration is meant a time difference of from seconds, minutes, hours or days between the administration of the two types of molecules. These molecules may be administered in any order.

Another aspect of the present invention contemplates the use of an agent as hereinbefore 10 defined in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a condition in a mammal, which condition is characterised by an aberrant, unwanted or otherwise inappropriate immune response to Lol p 1 and/or Lol p 5 .

15 Preferably said condition is hypersensitivity to a grass pollen of the subfamily Pooideae and even more preferably Rye grass or Timothy grass pollen hypersensitivity.

In yet another further aspect, the present invention contemplates a pharmaceutical composition comprising an agent as hereinbefore defined and one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and/or diluents. Said agents are referred to as the 20 active ingredients.

The pharmaceutical forms suitable for injectable use include sterile aqueous solutions (where water soluble) or dispersions and sterile powders for the extemporaneous preparation of sterile injectable solutions or dispersion or may be in the form of a cream or 25 other form suitable for topical application. It must be stable under the conditions of manufacture and storage and must be preserved against the contaminating action of microorganisms such as bacteria and fungi. The carrier can be a solvent or dispersion medium containing, for example, water, ethanol, polyol (for example, glycerol, propylene glycol and liquid polyethylene glycol, and the like), suitable mixtures thereof, and 30 vegetable oils. The proper fluidity can be maintained, for example, by the use of a coating such as lecithin, by the maintenance of the required particle size in the case of dispersion

and by the use of surfactants. The preventions of the action of microorganisms can be brought about by various antibacterial and antifungal agents, for example, parabens, chlorobutanol, phenol, sorbic acid, thimerosal and the like. In many cases, it will be preferable to include isotonic agents, for example, sugars or sodium chloride. Prolonged absorption of the injectable compositions can be brought about by the use in the compositions of agents delaying absorption, for example, aluminum monostearate and gelatin.

Sterile injectable solutions are prepared by incorporating the active compounds in the required amount in the appropriate solvent with various of the other ingredients enumerated above, as required, followed by filtered sterilisation. Generally, dispersions are prepared by incorporating the various sterilised active ingredient into a sterile vehicle which contains the basic dispersion medium and the required other ingredients from those enumerated above. In the case of sterile powders for the preparation of sterile injectable solutions, the preferred methods of preparation are vacuum drying and the freeze-drying technique which yield a powder of the active ingredient plus any additional desired ingredient from previously sterile-filtered solution thereof.

When the active ingredients are suitably protected they may be orally administered, for example, with an inert diluent or with an assimilable edible carrier, or it may be enclosed in hard or soft shell gelatin capsule, or it may be compressed into tablets, or it may be incorporated directly with the food of the diet. For oral therapeutic administration, the active compound may be incorporated with excipients and used in the form of ingestible tablets, buccal tablets, troches, capsules, elixirs, suspensions, syrups, wafers, and the like. Such compositions and preparations should contain at least 1% by weight of active compound. The percentage of the compositions and preparations may, of course, be varied and may conveniently be between about 5 to about 80% of the weight of the unit. The amount of active compound in such therapeutically useful compositions in such that a suitable dosage will be obtained. Preferred compositions or preparations according to the present invention are prepared so that an oral dosage unit form contains between about 0.1 µg and 2000 mg of active compound.

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The tablets, troches, pills, capsules and the like may also contain the components as listed hereafter: a binder such as gum, acacia, corn starch or gelatin; excipients such as dicalcium phosphate; a disintegrating agent such as corn starch, potato starch, alginic acid and the like; a lubricant such as magnesium stearate; and a sweetening agent such as sucrose, lactose or saccharin may be added or a flavouring agent such as peppermint, oil of wintergreen, or cherry flavouring. When the dosage unit form is a capsule, it may contain, in addition to materials of the above type, a liquid carrier. Various other materials may be present as coatings or to otherwise modify the physical form of the dosage unit. For instance, tablets, pills, or capsules may be coated with shellac, sugar or both. A syrup or elixir may contain the active compound, sucrose as a sweetening agent, methyl and propylparabens as preservatives, a dye and flavouring such as cherry or orange flavour. Of course, any material used in preparing any dosage unit form should be pharmaceutically pure and substantially non-toxic in the amounts employed. In addition, the active compound(s) may be incorporated into sustained-release preparations and formulations.

The pharmaceutical composition may also comprise genetic molecules such as a vector capable of transfecting target cells where the vector carries a nucleic acid molecule encoding a modulatory agent. The vector may, for example, be a viral vector.

Routes of administration include, but are not limited to, respiratorily (eg. intranasally or orally via aerosol), intratracheally, nasopharyngeally, intravenously, intraperitoneally, subcutaneously, intracranially, intradermally, intramuscularly, intraocularly, intrathecally, intracereberally, intranasally, infusion, orally, rectally, *via* IV drip patch and implant. Preferably, said route of administration is subcutaneously, intradermally or intranasally.

Yet another aspect of the present invention relates to agents, as hereinbefore defined, when used in the method of the present invention.

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In yet another aspect, the present invention should be understood to extend to the use of the peptides of the present invention in diagnostic applications. Said diagnostic applications include, but are not limited to:

- 5 (i) To measure the reactivity of a subject's cells to Lol p 1 and/or Lol p 5. This is of use, for example, with respect to the diagnosis and/or monitoring of conditions characterised by an aberrant, unwanted or otherwise inappropriate immune response to Lol p 1 and/or Lol p 5 . The peptides may be added into solution or bound to a solid support together with cells derived from peripheral blood or from 10 tissue biopsies either unfractionated, fractionated or derived as a continuous cell line. Reactivity to the subject peptide may then be measured by standard proliferation assays such as incorporation of H³-thymidine, measurement of expressed or secreted molecules such as surface markers, cytokines or other standard assays of cellular activity which are well known in the art.
- 15 (ii) The use of T cell epitope comprising peptides together with a T cell proliferation assay which utilises a T cell sample derived from the subject will facilitate, for example, the identification of a T cell responsive population.
- 20 Methods of detecting Lol p 1 and/or Lol p 5 may be utilised, for example, to qualitatively or quantitatively detect Lol p 1 and/or Lol p 5 levels. However, these methods may also be utilised to screen for mutations or polymorphisms in Lol p 1 and/or Lol p 5 which mutations may result in, for example, loss of T cell reactivity to Lol p 1 and/or Lol p 5 . These methods may be utilised for the purpose of screening for peptide molecules suitable 25 for use in therapeutically or prophylactically treating an individual suffering from Lol p 1 and/or Lol p 5 related hypersensitivity.

Accordingly, yet another aspect of the present invention is directed to a method of diagnosing or monitoring a condition in a mammal, which condition is characterised by an 30 aberrant, unwanted or inappropriate response to Lol p 1 and/or Lol p 5 , said method

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comprising screening for Lol p 1 and/or Lol p 5 reactive T cells utilising the peptides hereinbefore defined.

Preferably said condition is hypersensitivity to a grass pollen of the subfamily Pooideae

5 and even more preferably Rye grass or Timothy grass pollen hypersensitivity.

In another embodiment the present invention provides diagnostic kits for use in the diagnostic methodology hereinbefore defined.

10 The present invention will now be further described with reference to the following non-limiting Examples.

EXAMPLE 1**CHARACTERISATION OF THE HUMAN T CELL RESPONSE TO RYE GRASS
POLLEN ALLERGENS LOL P 1 AND LOL P 5
MATERIALS AND METHODS**

5

Subjects

Thirty-eight RGP-sensitive individuals with allergic rhinitis and/or asthma (Johansson SGO J'OB *et al.* *Allergy* 56:813-824, 2001) were recruited from the Alfred Hospital

10 Asthma and Allergy Clinic, Melbourne, Australia. Donors were selected on the basis of a history of clinical symptoms of RGP allergy, positive RGP-specific IgE (Kallestad Allercoat Sanofi-Pasteur Diagnostics, EAST score ≥ 3) and positive skin prick test (wheal diameter ≥ 5 mm). The study was approved by the Alfred Hospital Ethics Committee and informed consent was obtained from all donors before blood was obtained.

15

Antigens

Crude RGP (*Lolium perenne*) extract was prepared by gentle mixing of RGP grains (Greer, NC, USA) in PBS at 4°C overnight. The pollen extract was then centrifuged to pellet

20 insoluble material, and the supernatant removed and sterilised by passage through a 0.2 μ m filter.

Lol p 1 was purified from crude RGP extracts by SDS-PAGE as previously described (Levy *et al.*, 2001). Lol p 5 was purified by either SDS-PAGE as for Lol p 1 or by affinity chromatography. For this, an anti-Lol p 5 monoclonal antibody (mAb) FMC A7 (Smart *et al.* 1983) conjugated to Sepharose 4B (Pharmacia, Uppsala, Sweden) was used. Briefly, RGP extracts were equilibrated with 10 mM Tris pH 7.5 and passed through the affinity column. Unbound RGP extract was removed by washing with 10 mM Tris pH 7.5. Bound Lol p 5 was then eluted from the column with 0.1 M glycine pH 2.8 and the eluate immediately neutralised with 2 M Tris pH 7.0. The purified Lol p 5 (both SDS-PAGE and affinity purified) was dialysed against PBS and filter sterilised.

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Lol p 1 and 5 peptides (20-mers, 11 amino acid overlap) were purchased from Mimotopes, Clayton, Australia. Peptide sequences were based on those published for Lol p 1A (240 amino acids) (Perez et al., 1990) and Lol p 5A (276 amino acids) (Ong et al., 1993).

5

Mitogenicity of RGP, Lol p 1, Lol p 5 and peptides was excluded by culturing with oligoclonal house dust mite (HDM)- or low ammoniated latex (LAL)-reactive CD4⁺ T cells in the presence of irradiated autologous PBMC, and toxicity was excluded by co-culture of antigens with HDM- or LAL-reactive T cells in the presence of IL-2 (data not 10 shown).

Generation of short-term RGP-specific TCL

PBMC were cultured in 24-well plates (Costar, MA, USA) at 2.5×10^6 cells/well with 15 RGP extract at a concentration of 25 or 50 µg/ml in RPMI 1640 medium (Gibco BRL, NY, USA) supplemented with 2 mM GlutaMAX I (Gibco BRL), 0.05 mg/ml gentamicin (David Bull Laboratories, Mulgrave, Victoria, Australia) and 5% heat-inactivated human AB⁺ serum (Sigma, MO, USA) for 7 days at 37°C in a 5% CO₂ humidified incubator. At day 7, cells were washed once and restimulated in 24-well plates at 5×10^5 cells/well with 20 25 or 50 µg/ml of RGP extract in the presence of 5×10^5 cells/well irradiated (3000 rads) autologous PBMC as a source of antigen presenting cells (APC). At day 2 following restimulation, 10 U/ml of Lymphocult T-LF (LC; Biotest, Germany) was added as a source of IL-2 and at day 4, 1 ml of culture medium was removed and replaced with fresh medium and 10 U/ml of LC. For some experiments due to low cell numbers at 2 weeks, 3 25 week TCL were generated by restimulation with antigen and LC as above for a further week. In all experiments T cells were rested for 6 to 7 days after the last addition of antigen and APC before testing.

TCL proliferation assays

T cells (5×10^4 /well) were cultured in 96-well U bottom plates with either RGP extract at concentrations ranging from 25 to 200 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$, purified Lol p 1 (0.12 to 2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$) or Lol p 5 (0.1 to 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$), or Lol p 1 or Lol p 5 peptides (10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$), or medium alone (to determine background levels of proliferation), in the presence of washed autologous irradiated (3000 rads) PBMC (5×10^4 /well). For some TCL, there were insufficient cells to permit testing to both Lol p 1 and Lol p 5 peptide series. Cultures were incubated for 3 days, pulsed for the last 16 hours with ^3H -thymidine (1 $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{well}$) and harvested onto glass fibre filters. ^3H -thymidine incorporation was measured by liquid scintillation spectroscopy and the mean counts per minute (cpm) for triplicate cultures was determined. Responses were considered positive if the stimulation index (SI, cpm of antigen-stimulated T cells divided by cpm of unstimulated T cells) was ≥ 2.5 . Where several concentrations of allergen were tested (i.e., RGP, Lol p 1 and Lol p 5), values corresponding to the highest proliferation are shown.

Cytokine detection in culture supernatants

Supernatants of triplicate cultures were harvested and pooled from T cell proliferation assay cultures at 48 hours for the detection of IL-5 and IFN- γ production by sandwich ELISA. Briefly white Maxisorp (NUNC, Roskilde, Denmark) ELISA plates were coated with capture mAb (anti-IL-5, Pharmingen, San Diego, CA, USA; anti-IFN- γ , Endogen, Woburn, MA, USA) overnight at 4°C. Plates were then washed and wells blocked with 1% Bovine Serum Albumin/PBS for 1 hour at room temperature. Following washing, test samples (neat) and serial dilutions of recombinant human IL-5 (PharMingen, USA) or IFN- γ (Endogen, USA) (for the construction of standard curves) were added and incubated overnight at 4°C. Following washing, plates were incubated with biotinylated detecting mAb (anti-IL-5, Pharmingen, USA; anti-IFN- γ , Endogen, USA) for 1 hour at room temperature. Plates were then washed and incubated with streptavidin-peroxidase (Amersham, Piscataway, NJ, USA) for 30 minutes at room temperature. Following washing, a chemiluminescent substrate (Du Pont, Wilmington, DE, USA) was added to

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each well and plates read in a Lumicount microplate Glow Luminometer (Packard Instrument Company, Meriden, CT, USA), 0.5 seconds/well, automatic sensitivity setting. Standard curve construction and determination of test sample cytokine levels were performed using Packard I-smart software. The limits of detection for IL-5 and IFN- γ were
5 10 pg/ml and 2 pg/ml respectively.

EXAMPLE 2

T CELL RESPONSE TO RGP ALLERGENS

10 Stimulation of TCL with crude RGP extract induced good proliferation responses in all except two TCL (Tables 3 and 4). For these two TCL, the stimulation index was below the arbitrary cut-off of 2.5. In both these cases Lol p 5 peptide reactivity was demonstrated suggesting that the poor response to crude RGP extract may have been due to the use of a suboptimal dose. Only one concentration of RGP was used for these subjects due to limited
15 cell numbers. Ten of fourteen (71%) TCL tested responded to purified Lol p 1 and nine of fifteen (60%) TCL responded to purified Lol p 5. However, if allergen responsiveness was considered in terms of response to allergen or peptide, 79% of TCL responded to Lol p 1 and 91% to Lol p 5. These results demonstrate the importance of these two allergens at the T cell level. The fine specificity of Lol p 1 and Lol p 5 reactive T cells was revealed by
20 comparison of responses to the nested sets of peptides.

EXAMPLE 3

TCL RESPONSES TO LOL P 1 PEPTIDES

25 Twenty four of 34 (71%) RGP-specific TCL responded to one or more Lol p 1 peptides. The proliferative responses of peptide-responsive RGP-specific TCL are shown in Table 3. With the exception of four Lol p 1 peptides (55-74, 163-182, 199-218 and 208-227) all were recognised by one or more TCL. When a responder frequency analysis was performed, four peptides were recognised by 25% or more Lol p 1 peptide-responsive
30 donors (Fig. 1). These peptides encompassed regions 19-38, 109-128, 154-173 and 190-

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209 of the Lol p 1 amino acid sequence. All four peptides were distinct regions of Lol p 1 indicating that each contains separate and discrete T cell epitopes. The highest frequency of donor recognition of a single peptide was 46% for Lol p 1 (19-38). Taken together the four most frequently recognised Lol p 1 peptides were recognised by 75% of Lol p 1
5 peptide-responsive RGP-specific TCL.

EXAMPLE 4
TCL RESPONSES TO LOL P 5 PEPTIDES

10 T cell responsiveness to Lol p 5 peptides was detected in 15 of 21 (71%) of TCL tested, with determinants spread throughout the central region of the molecule (Table 4). No donors responded to peptides encompassing the N- and C-terminus of Lol p 5 (residues 1-36 and 246-276 respectively), nor were T cell responses detected towards peptides 82-101, 91-110, 109-128, 127-146 or 136-155. Of the 30 overlapping Lol p 5 peptides only 17
15 (57%) were recognised by one or more RGP-specific TCL. As observed for the TCL responses to Lol p 1 peptides, several TCL responded to adjacent overlapping peptides suggesting that the responses may either be to separate T cell epitopes or to a common T cell epitope encompassed by both peptides. Of the 17 positively recognised peptides, seven were recognised by more than 25% of the peptide responsive TCL, these being peptides
20 37-56, 100-119, 145-164, 154-173, 190-209, 217-236 and 226-245 (Fig. 1). The peptides to which the highest frequency of responses were directed were peptides 37-56 and 154-173, each being recognised by more than 50% of peptide-responsive donors. Together these two peptides were recognised by 80% of peptide-responsive donors. For the seven dominant Lol p 5 peptides, 93% of peptide-responsive donors recognised one or more of
25 these peptides, however the same recognition frequency could also be achieved with only four (37-56, 100-119, 154-173, 217-236) of these seven dominant peptides.

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EXAMPLE 5

PRODUCTION OF IL-5 AND IFN- γ BY RGP-SPECIFIC TCL

The production of IL-5 and IFN- γ was tested in 12 RGP-specific TCL (Table 5). The IL-5
5 and IFN- γ responses were determined for selected T cell reactive and non-reactive peptides
based on proliferation assays. Following stimulation with T cell reactive Lol p 1 peptides
cytokine profiles varied, with some peptides inducing the production of both IL-5 and IFN- γ and others inducing the secretion of IFN- γ only. T cell reactive Lol p 5 peptides generally
induced the production of both cytokines with higher levels of IL-5. IL-5 was rarely
10 detected in supernatants from cultures that were incubated with peptides that failed to
stimulate T cell proliferation and similarly the levels of IFN- γ production in these cultures
were minimal or undetectable.

Those skilled in the art will appreciate that the invention described herein is susceptible to
15 variations and modifications other than those specifically described. It is to be understood
that the invention includes all such variations and modifications. The invention also
includes all of the steps, features, compositions and compounds referred to or indicated in
this specification, individually or collectively, and any and all combinations of any two or
more of said steps or features.

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TCLs Table 3. IgG1 epitope specificities of RGP oligoclonal TCLs

Subject	Subject												
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
1-20													
10-23	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.6	
19-38	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.6	
28-47	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.8	
37-56	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	
46-65	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8	
55-74													
64-83	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	3.5	
73-92	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.6	
82-101	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	
91-110	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	
100-119	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	
109-128	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	
118-137	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	
127-146	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	
136-155	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	
145-164	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	
154-173	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	
163-182	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	
172-191	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	
181-200	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	
190-209	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	
199-218	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	
208-227													
217-236	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	
226-245	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	
RG	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	
NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	
Total	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	
IgG1	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	

Note: Stimulation indices are shown as geometric means of 2 responses. Only 2 responses considered positive, i.e., where stimulation indices were 2.5 or greater, are shown. Background responses of T cells cultured with irradiated APC in the absence of antigen were 2121 ± 2528 S.E.M. (mean ± SD). The maximal RGP and IgG1 response is shown for each donor. NT, not tested.

Table 4. *Lol p 5* peptide specificities of RGP oligonucleotides.

	Subject																					
	<i>Lol p 5</i>	10-6	10-6	51	51	Peptide	Peptide	20-4	20-6	25-7	35-8	39-1	39-2	39-3	20	27	29	35	36	37	38	
1-20																						
4.5	2.7	2.3	6.1	4.6	2.7	28-47	31-56	4.9	2.7	2.8	4.1	2.7	4.6	6.6	4.9	4.9	2.8	4.1	2.7	6.6	4.0	
2.6	2.8	2.6				46-65	53-74							3.3							3.3	3.3
3.8	2.5					64-83	73-92		2.8	2.8	2.6											
4.5	2.7					82-101																
4.6	2.5					91-110	105-119	3.8				2.5	10.0	7.5								
5.1	3.1	2.5	5.2	4.5	4.5	109-128	118-137	4.5	2.9													
5.5	3.5					127-146																
5.6	3.2					136-155	145-164	6.4	5.1	4.5	5.3											
5.7	3.2					154-173	163-182	3.8	4.6	2.5	4.52	4.5	6.4	4.5	5.3	2.5	4.5					
5.8	3.2					172-191	175-191	3.7	3.4			2.5										
5.1	3.1					181-200	190-209	3.0	5.1		3.1		4.0									
5.5	3.5					198-218	208-227	4.6	2.5				5.6	4.8								
5.6	3.6					217-236	226-245	4.5	9.5				2.6	3.3								
5.7	3.5					235-254	238-3	7.1					3.5	11.8								
244-263																						
4.9*	3.0†	1.1	104.3‡	1.7.44	1.0.5	1.0.5	1.0.5	1.49*	3.8†	1.7	1.74.3†	NT	NT	NT	NT	3.8†	NT	NT	NT	NT	3.2*	
4.2	3.0.3	1.6	12.3	7.0.8	1.0.5	1.0.5	1.0.5	1.52	3.93	1.50	1.23	7.2.8	7.6	5.5	4.8	3.2	7.8	7.6	3.6	3.6	5.3	

*Stimulation indices of T cells PBLs with purified *Lol p 5* were greater than 2.5. Only responses considered positive, i.e., where stimulation indices were 2.5 or greater, are shown. Using SDS-PAGE, responses of T cells stimulated with purified *Lol p 5* differed from those of T cells stimulated with *Lol p 5* affinity-purified *Lol p 5*.

†Death donor.

‡NT, not tested.

*SDS-PAGE purified *Lol p 5*.
†Affinity purified *Lol p 5*.

Table 5 IL-5 and IFN- γ production by RGP-specific TCL stimulated with Lol p 1 or Lol p 5 peptides

Subject	Peptide	Proliferation inducing peptides		Non-proliferation inducing peptides	
		IL-5 (pg/ml)	IFN- γ (pg/ml)	IL-5 (pg/ml)	IFN- γ (pg/ml)
Lol p 1 peptides					
3	19-38	UD	20.9	UD	5.7
	109-128	UD	32.1		
10	190-209	UD	9.0	UD	5.4
14	136-155	UD	106.4	UD	24.9
15	19-38	182.7	204.1	UD	24.5
	28-47	UD	23.2		
	64-83	26.5	38.8		
	100-119	275.6	167.1		
	109-128	160.7	143.3		
	154-173	26.6	83.9		
	181-200	13.3	56.6		
	190-209	19.3	63.5		
16	109-128	UD	13.8	UD	5.1
19	19-38	UD	42.8	UD	0.6
	28-47	UD	5.2		
Proliferation inducing peptides					
Subject	109-128	(pg/ml)	IFN- γ (pg/ml)	IL-5 (pg/ml)	IFN- γ (pg/ml)
	190-209	14.7	UD		
Lol p 1 peptides					
20	37-56	46.9	11.1	UD	5.9
23	154-173	UD2.4	31.2	UD	4.6
	181-200	UD25.1	34.7		
10	190-209	UD	5.3	UD	5.4
124	136-155	UD46.1	106.4	UD	20.0
Lol p 5 peptides	19-38	182.7	204.1	UD	24.5
2	287-356	UD692.8	317.0	UD	38.3
	154-173	546.3	400.3		
	181-200	225.6	167.1		
	190-209	251.8	167.8		
	226-245	UD7	1262.0		
	154-173	276.1	885.0	UD	27.6
38	19-38	55.74	220.7	UD	54.2
p 5 peptides	181-200	20.3	518.1		
	154-173	256.3	198.1		
10	190-209	UD	13.8	UD	5.1

Table 5 IL-5 and IFN- γ production by RGP-specific TCL stimulated with Lol p 1 or Lol p 5 peptides

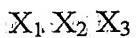
Supernatants were harvested at 48 h from T cell cultures and tested by ELISA for the presence of IL-5 and IFN- γ . Cytokine levels induced by immunoreactive peptides are shown on the left of the table and as mean values for unreactive peptides on the right.

	109-128	UD	IFN- γ (pg/ml)	IL-5 (pg/ml)	IFN- γ (pg/ml)
- UD; undetectable	190-209	14.7	UD		
Lol p 1 peptides	37-56	46.9	11.1	UD	5.9
23	154-173	UD2.4	31.2	UD	4.6
	181-200	UD25.1	34.7		
10	190-209	UD	5.3	UD	5.4
124	136-155	UD46.1	106.4	UD	20.0
Lol p 5 peptides	19-38	182.7	204.1	UD	24.5
2	287-356	UD692.8	317.0	UD	38.3
	154-173	546.3	400.3		
	181-200	225.6	167.1		
	190-209	251.8	167.8		
	226-245	UD7	1262.0		
38	19-38	55.74	220.7	UD	54.2
p 5 peptides	181-200	20.3	518.1		
	154-173	256.3	198.1		
10	190-209	UD	13.8	UD	5.1

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CLAIMS:

1. An isolated peptide of the formula:



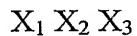
wherein:

X_1 and X_3 may be the same or different and each is an amino acid sequence comprising from 0 to 40 naturally or non-naturally occurring amino acid residues;

X_2 is any amino acid sequence derived from or homologues to Lol p 1,

and wherein said peptide molecule is capable of interacting with T cells and modifying T cell function when incubated with cells from subjects having a condition characterised by an aberrant, unwanted or otherwise inappropriate immune response to Lol p 1 or a functional derivative, homologue, mutant or analogue of said peptide.

2. An isolated peptide of the formula:



wherein:

X_1 and X_3 may be the same or different and each is an amino acid sequence comprising from 0 to 40 naturally or non-naturally occurring amino acid residues;

X_2 is any amino acid sequence derived from or homologues to Lol p 5,

and wherein said peptide molecule is capable of interacting with T cells and modifying T cell function when incubated with cells from subjects having a condition characterised by an aberrant, unwanted or otherwise inappropriate immune response to Lol p 5 or a

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functional derivative, homologue, mutant or analogue of said peptide provided that X₂ is not the amino acid sequence 100-119 or 190-209.

3. The peptide according to claim 1 wherein X₂ is an amino acid sequence of from 5 to 100 residues derived from, homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 1-240 inclusive of Lol p 1.

4. The peptide according to claim 3 wherein said amino acid sequence is derived from, homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 19-47, 73-92, 100-128, 127-146, 154-173 and/or 181-209 inclusive of Lol p 1.

5. The peptide according to claim 4 wherein said amino acid sequence is derived from, homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 19-38, 28-47, 73-92, 100-119, 109-128, 127-146, 154-173, 181-200 and/or 190-209 inclusive of Lol p 1.

6. The peptide according to claim 5 wherein said amino acid sequence is derived from, homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 19-38, 109-128, 154-173 and/or 190-209 inclusive of Lol p 1.

7. The peptide according to claim 6 wherein said amino acids are 19-38 inclusive of Lol p 1.

8. The peptide according to claim 6 wherein said amino acids are 109-128 and/or 154-173 inclusive of Lol p 1.

9. A peptice according to claim 6 wherein said amino acids are 190-209 inclusive of Lol p 1.

10. The peptide according to claim 2 wherein X₂ is an amino acid sequence of from 5 to 100 residues derived from, homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 1-276 inclusive of Lol p 5.

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11. The peptide according to claim 2 wherein said amino acid sequence is derived from, homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 37-83, 118-137, 145-173, 172-191 or 190-245 inclusive of Lol p 5.

12. The peptide according to claim 11 wherein said amino acid sequence is derived from, homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 37-56, 46-65, 55-74, 64-83, 118-137, 145-164, 154-173, 172-191, 199-218, 208-227, 217-236 and/or 226-245 inclusive of Lol p 5.

13. The peptide according to claim 12 wherein said amino acid sequence is derived from, homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 37-56, 145-164, 154-173, 217-236 and/or 226-245 inclusive of Lol p 5.

14. The peptide according to claim 13 wherein said amino acids are 37-56 inclusive of Lol p 5.

15. The peptide according to claim 13 wherein said amino acids are 145-164 and/or 154-173 inclusive of Lol p 5.

16. A peptide according to claim 13 wherein said amino acids are 217-236 and/or 226-245 inclusive of Lol p 5.

17. The peptide according to claim 3 wherein said amino acid sequence comprises at least 5 amino acids derived from one or more of the following amino acid sequences:

LDAKSTWYGKPTGAGPKDNG (SEQ ID NO: 5)

KPTGAGPKDNGGACGYKDVD (SEQ ID NO: 6)

FEIKCTKPESCSGEAVVTI (SEQ ID NO: 11)

IAPYHFDSLGHAFGSMAKKG (SEQ ID NO: 14)

GHAFGSMAKKGEEQNVRSAG (SEQ ID NO: 15)

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AGELELQFRRVKCKYPDDTK (SEQ ID NO: 17)
GSNPNYLAILVKYVDGDGDV (SEQ ID NO: 20)
KGKDKWIELKESWGAVWRID (SEQ ID NO: 23)
KESWGAVWRIDTPDKLTGPF (SEQ ID NO: 24)

18. The peptide according to claim 17 wherein said amino acid sequence is derived from one or more of SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:20 or SEQ ID NO:24.

19. The peptide according to claim 10 wherein said amino acid sequence comprises at least 5 amino acids derived from one or more of the following amino acid sequences:

DVNAGFKAAVAAAANAPPAD (SEQ ID NO: 33)
VAAAANAPPADKFKIFEAAF (SEQ ID NO: 34)
ADKFKIFEAAFSESSKGLLA (SEQ ID NO: 35)
AFSESSKGLLATSAAKAPGL (SEQ ID NO: 36)
LRVIAGALEVHAVKPATEEV (SEQ ID NO: 42)
GELQIVDKIDAASFKIAATAA (SEQ ID NO: 45)
DAAFKIAATAANAAPTNDKF (SEQ ID NO: 46)
KFTVFESAFNKLNECTGGA (SEQ ID NO: 48)
PSLEAAVKQAYAATVAAAPE (SEQ ID NO: 51)
AYAATVAAAPEVKYAVFEAA (SEQ ID NO: 52)
PEVKYAVFEAALTAKAITAMT (SEQ ID NO: 53)
AALTAKAITAMTQAQKAGKPA (SEQ ID NO: 54)

20. The peptide according to claim 19 wherein said amino acid sequence is derived from one or more of SEQ ID NO:33, SEQ ID NO:45, SEQ ID NO:46, SEQ ID NO:53 or SEQ ID NO:54.

21. An isolated peptide comprising an amino acid sequence derived from or homologous to Lol p 1 or Lol p 5 wherein said peptide molecule is capable of interacting with T cells and modifying T cell function when incubated with cells from subjects having

a condition characterised by an aberrant, unwanted or otherwise inappropriate immune response to Lol p 1 or Lol p 5 or a functional derivative, homologue, analogue or mutant of said peptide.

22. The peptide according to claim 21 wherein said amino acid sequence is of 5-100 residues derived from, homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 1-240 inclusive of Lol p 1.

23. The peptide according to claim 22 wherein said amino acid sequence is derived from, homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 19-47, 73-92, 100-128, 127-146, 154-173 and/or 181-209 inclusive of Lol p 1.

24. The peptide according to claim 23 wherein said amino acid sequence is derived from, homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 19-38, 28-47, 73-92, 100-119, 109-128, 127-146, 154-173, 181-200 and/or 190-209 inclusive of Lol p 1.

25. The peptide according to claim 24 wherein said amino acid sequence is derived from, homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 19-38, 109-128, 154-173 and/or 190-209 inclusive of Lol p 1.

26. The peptide according to claim 25 wherein said amino acids are 19-38 inclusive of Lol p 1.

27. The peptide according to claim 25 wherein said amino acids are 109-128 and/or 154-173 inclusive of Lol p 1.

28. The peptide according to claim 25 wherein said amino acids are 190-209 inclusive of Lol p 1.

29. The peptide according to claim 25 wherein said amino acid sequence comprises at least 5 amino acids derived from one or more of the following amino acid sequences:

LDAKSTWYGKPTGAGPKDNG (SEQ ID NO: 5)
KPTGAGPKDNGGACGYKDVD (SEQ ID NO: 6)
FEIKCTKPESCSGEAVVTI (SEQ ID NO: 11)
IAPYHFDLSGHAFGSMAKKG (SEQ ID NO: 14)
GHAFGSMAKKGEEQNVRSAG (SEQ ID NO: 15)
AGELELQFRRVKCKYPDDTK (SEQ ID NO: 17)
GSNPNYLAILVKYVDGDGDV (SEQ ID NO: 20)
KGKDKWIELKESWGAVWRID (SEQ ID NO: 23)
KESWGAVWRIDTPDKLTGPF (SEQ ID NO: 24)

30. The peptide according to claim 29 wherein said amino acid sequence is derived from one or more of SEQ ID NO: 5 or SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:20 or SEQ ID NO:24.

31. The peptide according to claim 21 wherein said amino acid sequence is of 5-100 residues derived from, homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 1-276 inclusive of Lol p 5 provided that said peptide does not consist of the amino acid sequence 100-110 or 190-209.

32. The peptide according to claim 31 wherein said amino acid sequence is derived from, homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 37-83, 118-137, 145-173, 172-191 or 190-245 inclusive of Lol p 5.

33. The peptide according to claim 32 wherein said amino acid sequence is derived from, homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 37-56, 46-65, 55-74, 64-83, 118-137, 145-164, 154-173, 172-191, 199-218, 208-227, 217-236 and/or 226-245 inclusive of Lol. p 5.

34. The peptide according to claim 33 wherein said amino acid sequence is derived from, homologous to or contiguous with amino acids 37-56, 145-164, 154-173, 217-236 and/or 226-245 inclusive of Lol p 5.

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35. The peptide according to claim 34 wherein said amino acids are 37-56 inclusive of Lol p 5.

36. The peptide according to claim 34 wherein said amino acids are 145-164 and/or 154-173 inclusive of Lol p 5.

37. The peptide according to claim 34 wherein said amino acids are 217-236 and/or 226-245 inclusive of Lol p 5.

38. The peptide according to claim 34 wherein said amino acid sequence comprises at least 5 amino acids derived from one or more of the following amino acid sequences:

DVNAGFKAAVAAAANAPPAD (SEQ ID NO: 33)
VAAAANAPPADKFKIFEAAF (SEQ ID NO: 34)
ADKFKIFEAAFSESSKGLLA (SEQ ID NO: 35)
AFSESSKGLLATSAAKAPGL (SEQ ID NO: 36)
LRVIAGALEVHAVKPATEEV (SEQ ID NO: 42)
GELQIVDKIDAAFKIAATAA (SEQ ID NO: 45)
DAAFKIAATAANAAAPTNDKF (SEQ ID NO: 46)
KFTVFESAFNKALNECTGGA (SEQ ID NO: 48)
PSLEAAVKQAYAATVAAAPE (SEQ ID NO: 51)
AYAATVAAAPEVKYAVFEAA (SEQ ID NO: 52)
PEVKYAVFEAALTKAITAMT (SEQ ID NO: 53)
AALTKAITAMTQAQKAGKPA (SEQ ID NO: 54)

39. The peptide according to claim 38 wherein said amino acid sequence is derived from one or more of SEQ ID NO:33, SEQ ID NO:45, SEQ ID NO:46, SEQ ID NO:53 or SEQ ID NO:54.

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40. An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a sequence of nucleotide encoding or complementary to a sequence encoding a peptide according to any one of claims 1-39.

41. A method for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of a condition in a subject, which condition is characterised by an aberrant, unwanted or otherwise inappropriate immune response to Lol p 1 and/or Lol p 5, said method comprising administering to said subject an effective amount of a peptide according to any one of claims 1-39 for a time and under conditions sufficient to remove or reduce the presence or function in said subject of T cells directed to said Lol p 1 and/or Lol p 5.

42. The method according to claim 41 wherein said condition is hypersensitivity to a grass pollen of the subfamily Pooiodeae and even more preferably Rye grass or Timothy grass pollen.

43. Use of a peptide according to any one of claims 1-39 in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a condition in a mammal which condition is characterised by an aberrant, unwanted or otherwise inappropriate immune response to Lol p 1 and/or Lol p 5.

44. Use according to claim 43 wherein said condition is hypersensitivity to a grass pollen of the subfamily Pooiodeae and even more preferably Rye grass or Timothy grass pollen.

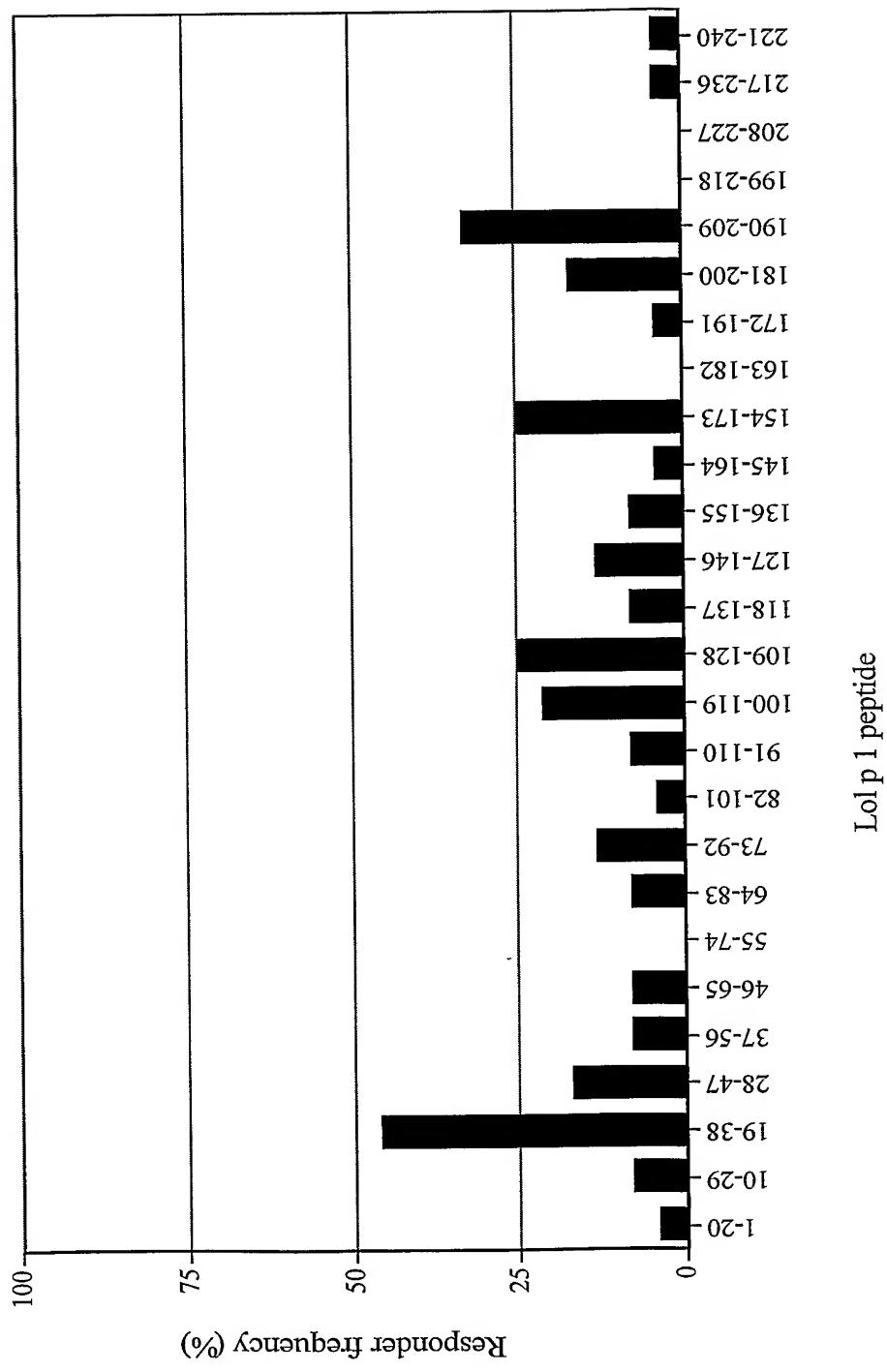
45. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a peptide according to any one of claims 1-39 together with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and/or diluents.

46. A method of diagnosing or monitoring a condition in a mammal, which condition is characterised by an aberrant, unwanted or inappropriate response to Lol p 1 and/or Lol p 5, said method comprising screening for Lol p 1 and/or Lol p 5 reactive T cells and/or antibodies utilising the peptides according to any one of claims 1-39.

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46. The method according to claim 45 wherein said condition is hypersensitivity to a grass pollen of the subfamily Pooideae and even more preferably Rye grass or Timothy grass pollen.

47. A diagnostic kit for use in the method of any one of claims 41-46 wherein said kit comprises a peptide according to any one of claims 1-39.

Figure 1A

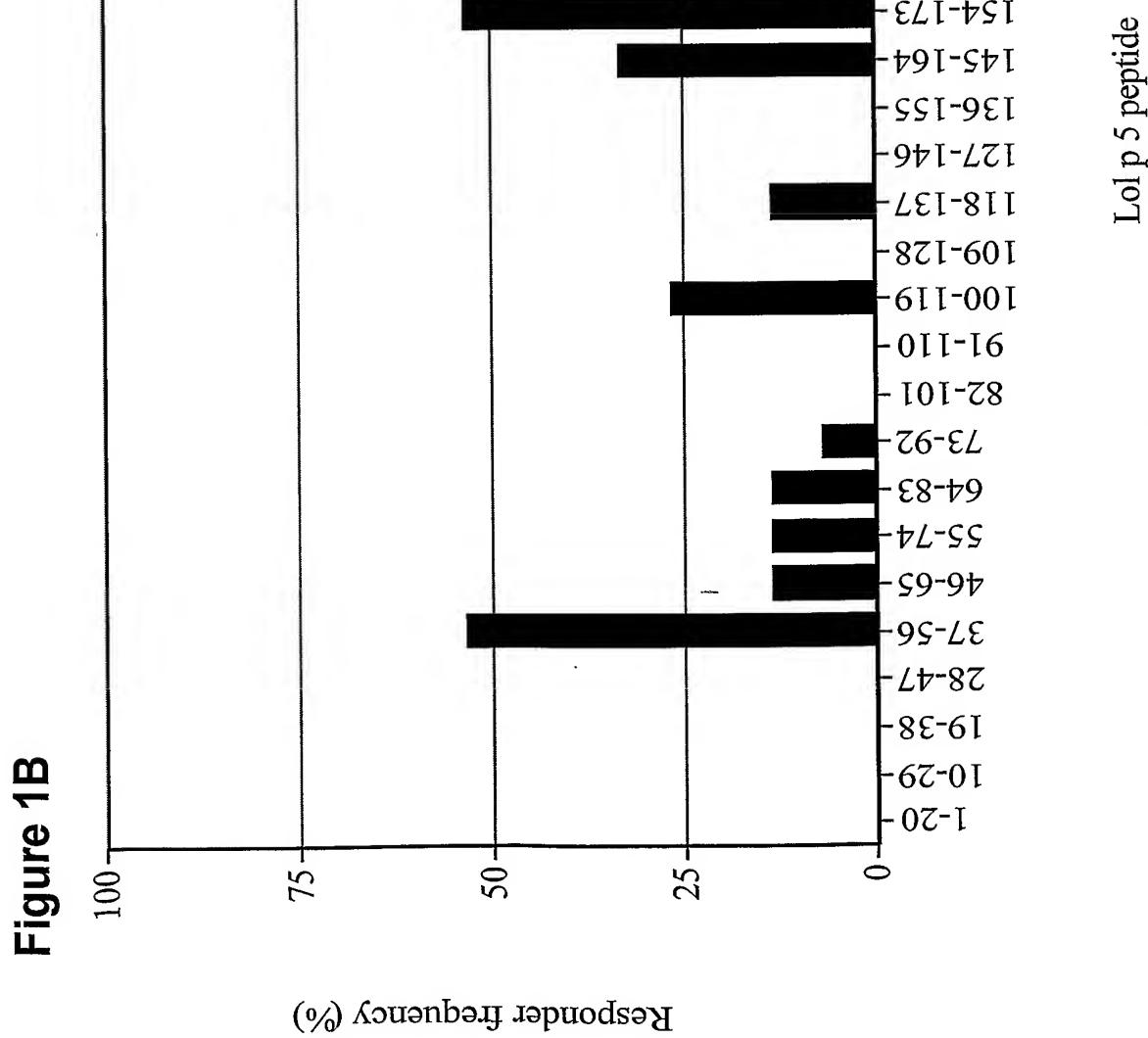


Figure 2

Peptide	SEQ ID NO: 3	1-20	¹ IAKVPPGPNNITAEXGDKWLD ²⁰
SEQ ID NO: 4	11-29		¹⁰ ITAEIYGDKWLDAAKSTWYGKP ²⁹
SEQ ID NO: 5	19-38		¹⁹ LDAKSTIWYGKPAGPKDNG ³⁸
SEQ ID NO: 6	28-47		²⁸ KPTGAGPKDNGGACGYKDVD ⁴⁷
SEQ ID NO: 7	37-56		³⁷ NGGACGYKDVKAPENGMTG ⁵⁶
SEQ ID NO: 8	46-65		⁴⁶ VDKAPENGMGNTPIFKD ⁶⁵
SEQ ID NO: 9	55-74		⁵⁵ TGCGNTPIFKDGRGGSCEF ⁷⁴
SEQ ID NO: 10	64-83		⁶⁴ KDGRGGSCEFIKCTKPESC ⁸³
SEQ ID NO: 11	73-92		⁷³ FEIRCTRKPESCSGEAVTVT ⁹²
SEQ ID NO: 12	82-101		⁸² SCSGEAVTVTLDNEEPIA ¹⁰¹
SEQ ID NO: 13	91-110		⁹¹ TITDDNEEPIAPYHFDLSGH ¹¹⁰
SEQ ID NO: 14	100-119		¹⁰⁰ IAPYHFDLSGHAFGSMAMKG ¹¹⁹
SEQ ID NO: 15	109-128		¹⁰⁹ GHAFFGSMAMKGEEQNVRSAG ¹²⁸
SEQ ID NO: 16	118-137		¹¹⁸ KGEEQNVRSAGELELQFRRV ¹³⁷
SEQ ID NO: 17	127-146		¹²⁷ AGELELQFRVKCKYPDDTK ¹⁴⁶
SEQ ID NO: 18	136-155		¹³⁶ RVKCKYPDDTKPTEHVEKGS ¹⁵⁵
SEQ ID NO: 19	145-164		¹⁴⁵ TKPTEHVEKGSNPNNYLAILV ¹⁶⁴
SEQ ID NO: 20	154-173		¹⁵⁴ GSNPNNYLAILVKYVDGDDV ¹⁷³
SEQ ID NO: 21	163-182		¹⁶³ LVKYYVDGDDGVAVDLIKEKG ¹⁸²
SEQ ID NO: 22	172-191		¹⁷² DVVAVDIKEKGKDKWIELKE ¹⁹¹
SEQ ID NO: 23	181-200		¹⁸¹ KGKDKWIELKESWGAIVWRID ²⁰⁰
SEQ ID NO: 24	190-209		¹⁹⁰ KESWGAIVWRIDTPDKLTGPF ²⁰⁹
SEQ ID NO: 25	199-218		¹⁹⁹ IDTPDKLTGPFIVRYTTEGG ²¹⁸
SEQ ID NO: 26	208-227		²⁰⁸ PFTFVRYTTEGGTKSEVEDVI ²²⁷
SEQ ID NO: 27	217-236		²¹⁷ GGTKSEVEDVIPEGWMKADTS ²³⁶
SEQ ID NO: 28	221-240		²²¹ SEVEDVIEPGWMKADTSYSAK ²⁴⁰

Figure 3

Peptide	SEQ ID NO:	Start	End	Sequence
	29	1-20		¹ ADAGYTTPAAAATPPATP ²⁰
	30	11-29		¹⁰ AATPATPATPAA ¹⁹ AGGKATT ²⁹
	31	19-38		¹⁹ TPAAAGGKATTDEQKILLEDV ³⁸
	32	28-47		²⁸ TIDEQKILLEDVNAGEKA ⁴⁷ VAVA
	33	37-56		³⁷ DVNAGFKA ⁴⁶ VAAAANAPPAD ⁵⁶
	34	46-65		⁵⁵ VAAAANAPPADKF ⁴⁵ KIEEAAF ⁶⁵
	35	55-74		⁶⁴ ADKF ⁶³ KIEEAAFSESSKG ⁷³ LIA ⁷⁴
	36	64-83		⁷³ LATSAAKAPGLIPKLD ⁸² TAYD ⁸²
	37	73-92		⁸² GLIPLKLDTAYDVAYKA ¹⁰¹ EAGA ¹⁰¹
	38	82-101		
	39	91-110		⁹¹ YDVAYKA ⁹⁰ AE ⁹¹ GATPEAKYDAF ¹⁰⁰ YD ¹¹⁰
	40	100-119		¹⁰⁰ GATPEAKYDAFV ¹⁰¹ TALTEALR ¹¹⁹
	41	109-128		¹⁰⁹ AFVTALTEALRV ¹¹⁸ IAGALEVH ¹²⁸
	42	118-137		¹¹⁸ LRIVIAGALEVH ¹²⁷ AVKPAT ¹³⁷ EV
	43	127-146		¹²⁷ VHAVKPAT ¹³⁶ EVPAAKIETGELQIV ¹⁴⁵ VIDKIDA ¹⁴⁶
	44	136-155		¹³⁶ EVPAAKIETGELQIV ¹⁴⁵ VIDKIDA ¹⁴⁶ A ¹⁴⁷
	45	145-164		¹⁴⁵ GELQIV ¹⁴⁶ DKIDAAFK ¹⁵⁴ KTAAATAA ¹⁵⁵ A ¹⁵⁶
	46	154-173		¹⁵⁴ DAAFK ¹⁵³ TAATAAANAAP ¹⁶³ TNDKF ¹⁷² 173
	47	163-182		¹⁶³ AAAAP ¹⁷² TNDKF ¹⁷³ VFEESAFN ¹⁷⁴ KALNECTGG ¹⁹¹ A
	48	172-191		
	49	181-200		¹⁸¹ NKALNECTGGAYET ¹⁸² TYKFIPS ²⁰⁰
	50	190-209		¹⁸⁹ GAYETYKFIPSLEAVKQAY ²⁰⁹
	51	199-218		¹⁹⁹ PSLEAVKQAYATV ²⁰⁸ AA ²¹⁶
	52	208-227		²⁰⁸ AYATV ²⁰⁹ AAA ²¹⁰ EVKYAVPEEA ²²⁷
	53	217-236		²¹⁷ PEVKYAVPEEA ²¹⁸ LTKAITAMT ²³⁶
	54	226-245		²²⁶ AALT ²²⁷ KAITAMTQAQ ²⁴⁵ AKGKPA ²⁴⁵
	55	235-254		²³⁵ MTQAOQ ²⁴⁴ AKGKPA ²⁴⁵ AAAAATGAAT ²⁵⁴ AA
	56	244-263		²⁵³ ATVATGAA ²⁵⁴ ATVATGAA ²⁵⁵ AA ²⁵⁶ AGG ²⁷²
	57	253-272		²⁵⁷ TGAATAAAGAATAAAGGYKA ²⁷⁶
	58	257-276		

Figure 4

5A	ADAGYTPAAAATPATPAATPAAA-----GGKATT	30
5CT..AA....T..ATPAAG-----G.....D	30
5BA..TP....A..TAATPATPATPATPAAVPS.....E	42
	*	
5A	EQKLLEDVNAGFKAAVAAAANAPPADKF <small>K</small> IFEAAFSESSK--	72
5CL.DV.....D.NA.....F.I.EAA.SESCK--	72
5BI.KI.....A.VV.....Y.T.VET.GTATNKA	84
	* * *	
5A	---GLLAT-SAAKAPGLIPKLDTAYDVAYKAAEGATPEAKYD	108
5C	---..LAT-SDAKAPG.IL...TDYDV..KAGE.....	108
5B	FVE..ASGYADQSKNQ.TS...AALKL..E.AQ.....	126
	* * *	
5A	AFVTALTEALRVIAGALEVHAVKPATEEVPAAKIPTGELQIV	150
5C	.F.TA.....A.....T...PAAK..TG.L.IV	150
5B	.Y.AT.....T.....A...KVGA..AA.V.LI	168
	* * *	
5A	DKIDAAFKIAATAANAAPTNDKFTVFESAFNKALNECTGGAY	192
5C	..I...FKI.....T.....SA..K.LKECT.G..	192
5B	..V...YRT.....A.....NT..N.IKVSL.A..	210
	* * *	
5A	ETYKFIIPSLEAAVKQAYAATVAAAPEVKYAVFEALT KAITA	234
5C	ET.....S.E.....TTV.A.....A.F.A..T..I..	234
5B	DS.....T.V.....AKQ.T.....T.S.T..K..V..	252
	* * *	
5A	MTQAQKAGKAAAA-----ATGAATVAT	261
5C	.SQ.Q.VAK.....GAATV..	261
5B	.SE.E.EAT.....TATPTPAAATATATPAAAY..ATPAA..	294
	* * *	
5A	GAATAAAGAAT-AAAGGYKA	276
5C	G...A..GG..-.....A	276
5B	AT..P..AT..P.....V	314
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	SEQ ID NO: 61	

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<213> *Lolium perenne*

<400> 35

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1 5 10 15

Gly Leu Leu Ala
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<210> 36
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> *Lolium perenne*

<400> 36

Ala Phe Ser Glu Ser Ser Lys Gly Leu Leu Ala Thr Ser Ala Ala Lys
1 5 10 15

Ala Pro Gly Leu
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<210> 37
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> *Lolium perenne*

<400> 37

Leu Ala Thr Ser Ala Ala Lys Ala Pro Gly Leu Ile Pro Lys Leu Asp
1 5 10 15

- 13 -

Thr Ala Tyr Asp
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<210> 38
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> Lolium perenne

<400> 38

Gly Leu Ile Pro Lys Leu Asp Thr Ala Tyr Asp Val Ala Tyr Lys Ala
1 5 10 15

Ala Glu Gly Ala
20

<210> 39
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> Lolium perenne

<400> 39

Tyr Asp Val Ala Tyr Lys Ala Ala Glu Gly Ala Thr Pro Glu Ala Lys
1 5 .10 15

Tyr Asp Ala Phe
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<210> 40
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> Lolium perenne

<400> 40

Gly Ala Thr Pro Glu Ala Lys Tyr Asp Ala Phe Val Thr Ala Leu Thr
1 5 10 15

Glu Ala Leu Arg
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<210> 41
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> Lolium perenne

<400> 41

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Ala Phe Val Thr Ala Leu Thr Glu Ala Leu Arg Val Ile Ala Gly Ala
1 5 10 15

Leu Glu Val His
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<210> 42
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> Lolium perenne

<400> 42

Leu Arg Val Ile Ala Gly Ala Leu Glu Val His Ala Val Lys Pro Ala
1 5 10 15

Thr Glu Glu Val
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<210> 43
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> Lolium perenne

<400> 43

Val His Ala Val Lys Pro Ala Thr Glu Glu Val Pro Ala Ala Lys Ile
1 5 10 15

Pro Thr Gly Glu
20

<210> 44
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> Lolium perenne

<400> 44

Glu Val Pro Ala Ala Lys Ile Pro Thr Gly Glu Leu Gln Ile Val Asp
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Lys Ile Asp Ala
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<210> 45
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<212> PRT

- 15 -

<213> Lolium perenne

<400> 45

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<210> 46

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Lolium perenne

<400> 46

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Asn Asp Lys Phe
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<210> 47

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Lolium perenne

<400> 47

Ala Ala Asn Ala Ala Pro Thr Asn Asp Lys Phe Thr Val Phe Glu Ser
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Ala Phe Asn Lys
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<210> 48

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Lolium perenne

<400> 48

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1 5 10 15

Thr Gly Gly Ala
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- 16 -

<210> 49
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<212> PRT
<213> Lolium perenne

<400> 49

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1 5 10 15

Phe Ile Pro Ser
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<210> 50
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> Lolium perenne

<400> 50

Gly Ala Tyr Glu Thr Tyr Lys Phe Ile Pro Ser Leu Glu Ala Ala Val
1 5 10 15

Lys Gln Ala Tyr
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<210> 51
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<212> PRT
<213> Lolium perenne

<400> 51

Pro Ser Leu Glu Ala Ala Val Lys Gln Ala Tyr Ala Ala Thr Val Ala
1 5 10 15

Ala Ala Pro Glu
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<210> 52
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> Lolium perenne

<400> 52

Ala Tyr Ala Ala Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Glu Val Lys Tyr Ala Val
1 5 10 15

Phe Glu Ala Ala

- 17 -

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<210> 53
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> *Lolium perenne*

<400> 53

Pro Glu Val Lys Tyr Ala Val Phe Glu Ala Ala Leu Thr Lys Ala Ile
1 5 10 15

Thr Ala Met Thr
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<210> 54
<211> 20
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<400> 54

Ala Ala Leu Thr Lys Ala Ile Thr Ala Met Thr Gln Ala Gln Lys Ala
1 5 10 15

Gly Lys Pro Ala
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1 5 10 15

Gly Ala Ala Thr
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<210> 56
<211> 20
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<213> *Lolium perenne*

<400> 56

Pro Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Thr Gly Ala Ala Thr Val Ala Thr Gly Ala
1 5 10 15

- 18 -

Ala Thr Ala Ala
20

<210> 57
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> Lolium perenne

<400> 57

Ala Thr Val Ala Thr Gly Ala Ala Thr Ala Ala Ala Gly Ala Ala Thr
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Ala Ala Ala Gly
20

<210> 58
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> Lolium perenne

<400> 58

Thr Gly Ala Ala Thr Ala Ala Ala Gly Ala Ala Thr Ala Ala Ala Gly
1 5 10 15

Gly Tyr Lys Ala
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<210> 59
<211> 276
<212> PRT
<213> Lolium perenne

<400> 59

Ala Asp Ala Gly Tyr Thr Pro Ala Ala Ala Ala Thr Pro Ala Thr Pro
1 5 10 15

Ala Ala Thr Pro Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Lys Ala Thr Thr Asp Glu Gln
20 25 30

Lys Leu Leu Glu Asp Val Asn Ala Gly Phe Lys Ala Ala Val Ala Ala
35 40 45

Ala Ala Asn Ala Pro Pro Ala Asp Lys Phe Lys Ile Phe Glu Ala Ala
50 55 60

- 19 -

Phe Ser Glu Ser Ser Lys Gly Leu Leu Ala Thr Ser Ala Ala Lys Ala
65 70 75 80

Pro Gly Leu Ile Pro Lys Leu Asp Thr Ala Tyr Asp Val Ala Tyr Lys
85 90 95

Ala Ala Glu Gly Ala Thr Pro Glu Ala Lys Tyr Asp Ala Phe Val Thr
100 105 110

Ala Leu Thr Glu Ala Leu Arg Val Ile Ala Gly Ala Leu Glu Val His
115 120 125

Ala Val Lys Pro Ala Thr Glu Glu Val Pro Ala Ala Lys Ile Pro Thr
130 135 140

Gly Glu Leu Gln Ile Val Asp Lys Ile Asp Ala Ala Phe Lys Ile Ala
145 150 155 160

Ala Thr Ala Ala Asn Ala Ala Pro Thr Asn Asp Lys Phe Thr Val Phe
165 170 175

Glu Ser Ala Phe Asn Lys Ala Leu Asn Glu Cys Thr Gly Gly Ala Tyr
180 185 190

Glu Thr Tyr Lys Phe Ile Pro Ser Leu Glu Ala Ala Val Lys Gln Ala
195 200 205

Tyr Ala Ala Thr Val Ala Ala Ala Pro Glu Val Lys Tyr Ala Val Phe
210 215 220

Glu Ala Ala Leu Thr Lys Ala Ile Thr Ala Met Thr Gln Ala Gln Lys
225 230 235 240

Ala Gly Lys Pro Ala Ala Ala Ala Thr Gly Ala Ala Thr Val Ala
245 250 255

Thr Gly Ala Ala Thr Ala Ala Ala Gly Ala Ala Thr Ala Ala Ala Gly
260 265 270

Gly Tyr Lys Ala
275

- 20 -

<210> 60
<211> 276
<212> PRT
<213> *Lolium perenne*

<400> 60

Ala Asp Ala Gly Tyr Thr Pro Ala Ala Ala Ala Thr Pro Ala Thr Pro
1 5 10 15

Ala Ala Thr Pro Ala Ala Gly Gly Gly Lys Ala Thr Thr Asp Glu Gln
20 25 30

Lys Leu Leu Glu Asp Val Asn Ala Gly Phe Lys Ala Ala Val Ala Ala
35 40 45

Asp Ala Asn Ala Pro Pro Ala Asp Lys Phe Lys Ile Phe Glu Ala Ala
50 55 60

Phe Ser Glu Ser Cys Lys Gly Leu Leu Ala Thr Ser Asp Ala Lys Ala
65 70 75 80

Pro Gly Leu Ile Leu Lys Leu Asp Thr Asp Tyr Asp Val Ala Tyr Lys
85 90 95

Ala Gly Glu Gly Ala Thr Pro Glu Ala Lys Tyr Asp Ala Phe Val Thr
100 105 110

Ala Leu Thr Glu Ala Leu Arg Val Ile Ala Gly Ala Leu Glu Val His
115 120 125

Ala Val Lys Pro Ala Thr Glu Glu Val Pro Ala Ala Lys Ile Pro Thr
130 135 140

Gly Glu Leu Gln Ile Val Asp Lys Ile Asp Ala Ala Phe Lys Ile Ala
145 150 155 160

Ala Thr Ala Ala Asn Ala Ala Pro Thr Asn Asp Lys Phe Thr Val Phe
165 170 175

Glu Ser Ala Phe Asn Lys Ala Leu Lys Glu Cys Thr Gly Gly Ala Tyr
180 185 190

Glu Thr Tyr Lys Phe Ile Pro Ser Leu Glu Ala Ala Val Lys Gln Ala

- 21 -

195

200

205

Tyr Ala Thr Thr Val Ala Ala Ala Pro Glu Val Lys Tyr Ala Val Phe
210 215 220

Glu Ala Ala Leu Thr Lys Ala Ile Thr Ala Met Ser Gln Ala Gln Lys
225 230 235 240

Val Ala Lys Pro Ala Ala Ala Ala Thr Gly Ala Ala Thr Val Ala
245 250 255

Thr Gly Ala Ala Thr Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Thr Ala Ala Ala Gly
260 265 270

Gly Tyr Lys Ala
275

<210> 61
<211> 314
<212> PRT
<213> Lolium perenne

<400> 61

Ala Asp Ala Gly Tyr Ala Pro Ala Thr Pro Ala Thr Pro Ala Ala Pro
1 5 10 15

Ala Thr Ala Ala Thr Pro Ala Thr Pro Ala Thr Pro Ala Thr Pro Ala
20 25 30

Ala Val Pro Ser Gly Lys Ala Thr Thr Glu Glu Gln Lys Leu Ile Glu
35 40 45

Lys Ile Asn Ala Gly Phe Lys Ala Ala Val Ala Ala Ala Ala Val Val
50 55 60

Pro Pro Ala Asp Lys Tyr Lys Thr Phe Val Glu Thr Phe Gly Thr Ala
65 70 75 80

Thr Asn Lys Ala Phe Val Glu Gly Leu Ala Ser Gly Tyr Ala Asp Gln
85 90 95

Ser Lys Asn Gln Leu Thr Ser Lys Leu Asp Ala Ala Leu Lys Leu Ala
100 105 110

- 22 -

Tyr Glu Ala Ala Gln Gly Ala Thr Pro Glu Ala Lys Tyr Asp Ala Tyr
115 120 125

Val Ala Thr Leu Thr Glu Ala Leu Arg .Val Ile Ala Gly Thr Leu Glu
130 135 140

Val His Ala Val Lys Pro Ala Ala Glu Glu Val Lys Val Gly Ala Ile
145 150 155 160

Pro Ala Ala Glu Val Gln Leu Ile Asp Lys Val Asp Ala Ala Tyr Arg
165 170 175

Thr Ala Ala Thr Ala Ala Asn Ala Ala Pro Ala Asn Asp Lys Phe Thr
180 185 190

Val Phe Glu Asn Thr Phe Asn Asn Ala Ile Lys Val Ser Leu Gly Ala
195 200 205

Ala Tyr Asp Ser Tyr Lys Phe Ile Pro Thr Leu Val Ala Ala Val Lys
210 215 220

Gln Ala Tyr Ala Ala Lys Gln Ala Thr Ala Pro Glu Val Lys Tyr Thr
225 230 235 240

Val Ser Glu Thr Ala Leu Lys Lys Ala Val Thr Ala Met Ser Glu Ala
245 250 255

Glu Lys Glu Ala Thr Pro Ala Ala Ala Thr Ala Thr Pro Thr Pro
260 265 270

Ala Ala Ala Thr Ala Thr Ala Thr Pro Ala Ala Ala Tyr Ala Thr Ala
275 280 285

Thr Pro Ala Ala Ala Thr Ala Thr Ala Thr Pro Ala Ala Ala Thr Ala
290 295 300

Thr Pro Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Tyr Lys Val
305 310

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/AU03/00403

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTERInt. Cl. ⁷: C07K 014/415; A61K 038/16; A61P 037/08

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
 STN: (CA, MEDLINE, WPIDS, BIOSIS): Keywords: rye grass, timothy grass, pooiodeae, lol p 1, lol p 5, T cell, epitop?, antigen.

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 96/00238 A1 (PEPTIDE THERAPEUTICS LIMITED) 04 January 1996 See claims.	1-47
X	Burton et al, "T-cell receptor contact and MHC binding residues of a major rye grass pollen allergen T-cell epitope.", J. Allergy Clin. Immunol., vol. 103, no. 2, part 1, 1999, pages 255-261. See whole document.	1-47
X	WO 97/05258 A2 (BIOMAY PRODUKTIONS) 13 February 1997 See abstract.	1-47

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C See patent family annex

* Special categories of cited documents:	
"A"	document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
"B"	earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date
"L"	document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
"O"	document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
"P"	document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed
"T"	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"X"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"Y"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"&"	document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

1 May 2003

Date of mailing of the international search report

- 9 MAY 2003

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/AU03/00403

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	Ball et al, "B cell epitopes of the major timothy grass pollen allergen, Phl p 1, revealed by gene fragmentation as candidates for immunotherapy.". FASEB Journal, 1999, Vol. 13(11), pages 1277-1290. See abstract.	1-47
X	Eusebius et al, "Oligoclonal analysis of the atopic T cell response to the Group 1 allergen of <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (Bermuda grass) pollen: pre- and post-allergen-specific immunotherapy." Int Arch Immunol 2002, Vol. 127, pages 234-244. See p243, final paragraph.	1-47

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/AU03/00403

This Annex lists the known "A" publication level patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The Australian Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent Document Cited in Search Report		Patent Family Member			
WO	9705258	AT	1320/95	AU	66059/96
WO	9600238	AU	27487/95	CA	2193860
EP 772629 END OF ANNEX					